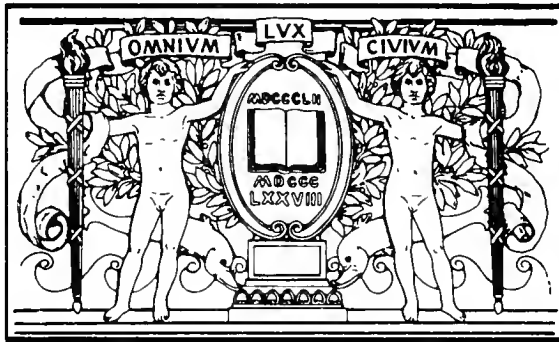


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ARCHEOLOGIC INVESTIGATIONS

IN

THE JAMES AND POTOMAC VALLEYS

BY

GERARD FOWKE



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1894

G.

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE

BY WILLIAM H. HOLMES

In 1889 the Bureau of Ethnology began systematic archeologic explorations on the Atlantic slope of the United States, the initial work being in the tidewater territory of Maryland and Virginia. While work was in progress it became apparent that a clear understanding of the culture phenomena of this province required an examination of the Piedmont-Appalachian highland of Virginia, Maryland, and West Virginia. Accordingly, Mr Gerard Fowke, formerly associated

with Dr Cyrus Thomas in the exploration of the great mound region of the Mississippi valley, was directed to take up the survey of this section.

Early in May, 1891, I joined Mr Fowke in a study of the lower course of James river, the purpose being to give him a reasonable degree of familiarity with tidewater archeology before entering the field.

The summers of 1891 and 1892 (and until the summer of 1893) were devoted by Mr Fowke mainly to James, Shenandoah, and neighboring rivers, and the accompanying report embodies the principal results of his work. His explorations included all the territory within 5 miles of James, on each side, from Cape Henry almost to the head of its immediate tributaries; both sides of the Potomac from the mouth of the river to Cumberland; the entire area of every county drained by Shenandoah and the South branch of the Potomac; all of Orange County, with portions of the adjoining counties, and several counties along the Appomattox and upper Roanoke. The report on the latter region, as also that of the tidewater country, is reserved for another volume. A brief sketch of particularly interesting features of the investigation was published in the *American Anthropologist* for January, 1893. Mr Fowke was instructed to seek means of identifying the tribes formerly occupying the region and of demonstrating their relations to the tidewater peoples on the one hand and to the inhabitants of Ohio and Kentucky on the other.

The results, though sufficiently definite on a number of points, fail to furnish satisfactory knowledge of the nationality of the former occupants. It is clear, however, that the people, even if not of the same stock as those associated historically with the region, did not differ

greatly from them in habits, customs, or other features of culture, the occupancy was confined apparently to a single period ending with the final expulsion of the red man 140 years ago.

There is no evidence of long-continued occupancy of any section or and the art remains do not appear to represent any localized cultural development. On the west the art forms affiliate with those of the valley and on the east with those of the tidewater country. On the north there are traces of Iroquoian influence and on the south a transition into the southern Appalachian phases of art is shown. There is absolutely nothing in the archeologic evidence that is not sufficiently accounted for on the assumption that the highland districts of Maryland and the Virginias were overrun and at times occupied by the tribes associated with the general region.

ARCHEOLOGIC INVESTIGATIONS IN JAMES AND POTOMAC VALLEYS

BY GERARD FOWKE

INTRODUCTORY.

In the following paper are given the results of a careful examination of the area drained by James and Potomac rivers, in Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia. Constant inquiry and diligent search were made at every point for aboriginal remains of any character. No pretence is made herein to scores of places at which such remains were expected to exist, but which failed to reveal anything falling within the scope of the work; only those localities are mentioned in which definite series were made.

Among the James and Potomac probably exist many village sites and cemeteries covered by a thickness of soil that has hitherto concealed them; these will gradually be disclosed through excavations, plows, and other agencies, for the benefit of future explorers.

From various causes a few mounds and other indications of aboriginal occupancy, which have been reported, could not be visited, but from the descriptions given there is no reason to believe that an examination of these would materially modify the conclusions derived from a study of those here treated.

THE JAMES AND ITS TRIBUTARIES.

POWHATAN COUNTY.

The first settlement of Virginia in 1607, James river, between the water and the Blue ridge, was claimed by the Monacan, known as the Tuskarora.¹ They removed soon after to North Carolina, where they lived until 1712, when they migrated northward and were incorporated with the New York Indians as the Sixth Nation.

In 1608 an expedition ascended the river 40 miles above the falls, discovering 2 villages—Mowhemenchouch (or Mohemanco) and Mas-

¹Johnson, Thomas, Notes on Virginia, p. 156. John Haywood (Nat. & Abor. Hist. Tennessee) says that in 1730 a part of the Iroquois were at the foot of the mountains between Tennessee and North Carolina, the king's town less than a day's journey from the foot of the mountains. He also identifies them with the Monacan.

sinacak;¹ the former, the outpost or most easterly settlement of Monacan, was 17 miles above the falls at Richmond, on the south side of the river, near Huguenot springs. The old name of the town, though in a modified form, is retained by the railway station of Manassas opposite that point. The only evidences now remaining are the chippings, which are abundant; all else that may have existed has been destroyed by more than two centuries of constant cultivation. On the northern side of the river a great many arrowpoints and spearheads are to be found; and on the bottom lands many chips and unfinished implements occur. Nearly all these are made of quartz or quartzite, though there are some pieces of worked flint among them. It is probable that in the lowlands, subject to overflow, the silt deposited by the river has covered from sight many temporary camping places. At Boswell, 4 miles above the old village, a ledge of rock crosses the river, forming a natural dam, with long pools of deep water above and below, which are noted fishing places; arrowheads and pottery fragments are abundant in the vicinity. Near the dam a steatite pipe and some fragments of pottery were found about 30 inches below the surface, a piece of the pottery having the impression of a net or web on the inside. No bones were with or near these specimens.

The farm of Dr Blair Burwell, 2 miles north of Tobaccoville, has been known for two centuries as "Indian camp," from a supposed original settlement. Various depressions were long pointed out as places where the Indians had dug holes in which to keep warm. Some of these, judging from the description, may have been hut-rings or pits for lodges; but most of them seemed to be more like trenches, extending sometimes nearly or quite 100 yards and being from 20 to 40 feet in width. They resembled gullies or shallow ravines, except that they had no outlet in any direction, the ends terminating abruptly. Since these depressions have been obliterated by cultivation. A great number of arrowpoints and spearheads, with a few fragments of pottery, have been found in the adjacent fields. It is not improbable that this is the site of the Massinacak of Smith, although he is in the exact locality in doubt.

AMELIA COUNTY.

There is an extensive steatite quarry on the farm of John B. Ginn, 3½ miles east of Amelia court-house. It has been thoroughly explored by Mr F. H. Cushing.

Several mica mines have been opened within a mile of the court-house. The miners report that in digging they sometimes discover small piles of mica which have been detached from the rock and broken together. These pieces, usually of poor quality, as if rejected by the workers, are doubtless from the aboriginal excavations, as the

¹ Smith, John, History of Virginia, London, 1629, (reprint Richmond, 1819) p. 196.

ath several feet of accumulated earth, and there is no tradition
urly mica mining in this section by the whites.

GOOCHLAND COUNTY.

ELK ISLAND.

e upper end of Elk island is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles below Columbia; the lower
7 miles farther down. The widest part, which is a mile across, is
le more than 2 miles from the upper point, and the island contains
t 1,200 acres of very fertile soil. The southern branch or channel of
iver is much wider than the northern branch. The entire island
submerged in 1870, and a large part of it is flooded every year,
gh much remains bare except in the highest freshets. It is gradu-
ncreasing in size; a thick growth of maples along the water's
breaks the current from the banks and favors the accumulation
diment, which forms lower terraces and has covered with many
of mud any remains which may have been exposed by caving in of
banks before timber began to grow. The same cause is raising
eneral level; within the last fifty years 8 or 10 feet of soil have been
sited on the lower portions.

ere are very few gullies or bare spots along the banks; but at
y every place along both sides, for more than 2 miles from the head,
rich the ground could be examined at all, the usual indications
dian occupancy are visible. When the ground on ridges is plowed
ame indications may be seen. Skeletons have been found in three
s—on the southern side of the island, near the ferry landing; on
orthern side, just opposite the first, at some distance from the bank;
n the edge of the bank nearly a mile below the latter. At the last
tensive washout had taken place, and many bones were afterward
l in the bank, as well as lying at the base where they had fallen.
bank has been sloped down and trees cut to cover it, and bushes
veeds allowed to grow thickly over it, so that nothing can now be

No excavations can be made, as a very small hole might give the
a start, during floods, that would cause the loss of many acres.
econd burial place mentioned was discovered by plowing several
s deeper than usual. Many bones were unearthed, but as the
ad has since filled 5 or 6 feet through the agency of freshets,
rations are impracticable.

ith¹ says the chief habitation of the Monacan was at Rasauweak;
is map this settlement is shown on the point within the two
ches of the river. Jefferson,² also, says their principal town was at
orks of the James.³ But the point of land between the two rivers
egular, infertile, rather difficult of access, and nothing is found to

istory of Virginia, op. cit., vol. 1, p. 134.

le of Indian tribes in Virginia, in his Notes, op. cit.

at portion of the James above the mouth of the Rivanna was formerly called
uvanna.

show that it was ever occupied by Indians. On the other hand island is well protected from assault, the soil is all alluvium, the land along each side at the upper end is fully as high as any of the bottom land on either side of the river, and many specimens of steatite pottery, some rough, others tolerably well finished, have been found on the island, whereas such are extremely rare elsewhere in the vicinity. The villages near here, to be mentioned presently, may have been permanent, or only temporary, but their sites were in no way preferred, being either surrounded or submerged in every considerable freshet. Altogether it is very probable that the main town of the Monacan was on Elk island.

CALEDONIA.

A steatite quarry showing Indian work may be found a mile above the village of Caledonia, which is about 6 miles from Columbia. It has been examined by Mr Cushing.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

MAYO FARM.

On the farm of Dr Edward Mayo, opposite Columbia, the bottom is about 300 yards in width, and like nearly all the bottom land in the vicinity is highest near the river. In 1870 this ridge was greatly elevated and many skeletons were visible after the water had subsided. None of them now remains, and the ground is so torn into depression and heaped into minor ridges by that and later floods, and so disturbed by cultivation, that it is impossible to determine, otherwise than by digging along a series of trenches, where any burials have been made. That it was a village site is sufficiently proven by the great quantity of broken and burned stones, quartz chips and spalls, and broken pottery both of clay and steatite, scattered about on the surface.

HOOPER ROCK.

On the south side of the river, 2 miles below Columbia, is a level cliff, known as Hooper rock. It contains a vein or stratum of steatite which does not, however, seem to have been worked. In the vicinity, somewhat less than a mile back of this, is an aboriginal quarry, where many broken or unfinished vessels have been found. It is covered by such a dense growth of small trees, underbrush, and vines, that examination is impossible until the ground is cleared.

FLUVANNA COUNTY.

The only aboriginal remains examined in detail in Fluvanna county were those found in the vicinity of Columbia.

Columbia is situated at the mouth of the Rivanna, on the lower left bank. On the point opposite, between the Rivanna and James

and extends almost to the junction of the two streams, and the low lowlands are subject to overflow.

Three miles above Columbia, on the farm of Major Allen Galt, was a large area along the river bank, several feet higher than the ground near the mill, and so sandy as not to be worth cultivating. This sand bank may have been due to the great flood of 1776, at which time much sediment was deposited in the river bottoms, but it had never been entirely removed by water since the whites occupied the country until the freshet of 1870. When the water receded it was found that fully 4 feet of the surface had been removed, revealing not less than 40 or 50 "fireplaces" scattered at intervals, generally 30 to 40 feet apart. Lying among the sand and burned earth, or scattered close about, were many burned fragments of pottery, animal bones, mostly broken, some of them arrowheads, great quantities of chips and broken arrows, and other indications of a former Indian town. Most of the arrowheads were of quartz, a few being of flint or crystal. The remains were scanty, but nearly all were carried away by local collectors. No complete pottery was found, nor any earthenware with handles.

Scattered between the fire beds were the graves, readily distinguished by the darker color of the earth. They were circular, or nearly so, about 3 feet in diameter, and none of them more than 18 or 20 inches deep.

One contained the skeletons of a woman and a child, one of a man and a woman, a few those of two women, but most of them disclosed the remains of only one individual in each.

The fire beds were 6 or 8 inches thick, and several feet in diameter. The fires were made in huts or wigwags, the latter were far enough apart to allow considerable space around each one, the burials being made in the open spaces between. More than 25 graves were carefully examined, but no relics were found in any of them; if anything had been buried with the bodies, it was of a perishable nature. In most of the graves the bones crumbled upon exposure; only one skull was taken out. Human bones were found nearly half a mile below the cemetery later in the season; but there was nothing about them to indicate the place in which they were found was originally a burial ground, and that the bones were near their original position; they may have been washed there.

The area denuded by the freshet extended far beyond the limits of the village site; in fact the whole bottom was bared to a greater or less extent. Since this occurrence the ground has been inundated two or four times; this, with constant cultivation, has destroyed all trace of definite order or arrangement. A great amount of broken stones, human and animal bones, quartz chips, spalls, and unfinished pieces, and numerous fragments of pottery are strewn in confusion over the surface.

Gay, who assisted in these investigations, describes the skulls as lying flat at the occiput and having high or pointed parietals, the

sides sloping like the roof of a house. There is no record or tradition of an aboriginal settlement here, unless it be the "chief town of Monacans," referred to in Jefferson's Notes and Smith's History; as stated above, the evidence is in favor of that settlement having been situated on Elk island.

On a lofty hill near Dr Gay's residence, 5 miles northwest of Columbia, a great many arrowheads and a few celts or hatchets have been found. It seems to have been a workshop, as chips, etc., are abundant; but no traces of fire beds, pottery, burned stones, or other evidences of former domiciliary occupancy have ever been discovered.

In the first bottom below Columbia the surface near the river bank is several feet higher than toward the hill. The elevation is about a mile long, with an average width of 50 feet. Pottery fragments, burned stones, implements of quartzite or flint, mostly rude or unfinished, and chippings, occur sparsely. Some finely-worked arrowheads or knives have been found, as well as 2 drills and a leaf-shaped implement of yellow jasper 3 inches long.

Three skeletons have been exhumed at this place; it is learned they were buried 8 or 10 feet apart, extended, and about 30 inches below the present surface. Nothing apparently had been interred with the bodies.

BUCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Three miles below Scottsville, on James river, were several so-called "Indian pottery kilns." Burned stones were arranged in small circles on and about which were many large pieces of pottery, some without handles. On one piece, consisting of half a pot of 2 quarts capacity, were a handle and 2 legs. It was probably the place of a party that camped on the river bank.

NELSON COUNTY.

TRAILS AND HABITATIONS.

The Indian trail from the Shenandoah valley, through Rockfish, crossed James river at an island near Norwood. For 5 miles below Norwood the river there is a succession of pools and rapids, with many large rocks in the channel which are covered only in time of high water. The lands on the south with scarcely an exception reach to the water, there being only a few narrow strips of level ground. On the north the lands are wide and continuous.

The only indications of Indian occupancy on the southern side of the river in the vicinity are opposite the island. On the northern side, however, no such remains may be found on every farm. They are most abundant on the lands of Mr Alexander Brown and Mr Russell Robinson, 3 miles below Norwood.

The floods of 1870 and 1877 disclosed numerous small deposits, probably more than 200 in all, containing burned stones, pieces of pottery,

heads, and great quantities of quartz chips. They are in nearly eight rows, from 25 to 50 feet apart, and extend for several hundred yards along the river. There was close similarity in the piles; they varied in size, but on an average each contained half a bushel of flint stones, a double handful of clay or steatite pottery fragments, 3 or 4 well-made arrowheads, a dozen rough or unfinished ones, and probably a quart of chips and broken points—nearly all of quartz, a few of quartzite, flint, or argillite. Spearheads are rare; most of the axes and knives are small. Although the pieces of pottery are numerous, none show any trace of legs or handles. A number of sided axes, hoes, adze-like celts for hide dressing or for working wood, and an unfinished steatite pipe were found. All these things pointed to a village of considerable size, but a most careful search of the area, especially along the river bank and in the numerous gullies, failed to reveal a bone of any description.

Similar sites exist opposite Greenway and near Gladstone; arrowheads and pottery are found, but no bones.

STEATITE QUARRY.

Four miles from Norwood, beginning about 100 yards above where "Eye river road" crosses Cedar creek, is a very large ledge of steatite. It gradually becomes more siliceous toward either side until it merges into the sandstone. Boulders, some of them as large as a car, project above the surface; slabs 10 feet or more in length have been quarried. The outcrop extends more than half a mile, the creek cutting across it and making a considerable ravine. There are probably several slight depressions where it is possible work has been done by the Indians, but every place is so covered with leaves and so overgrown with brush and vines that it would be necessary to clear the ground thoroughly in order to determine whether or not the depressions are of Indian origin. Pieces of steatite from 2 to 50 pounds in weight cover the surface; very few of them show indications of having been worked, and they may be only blocks broken from projecting points.¹

ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY.

The Indian trail from Shenandoah valley to southern Virginia, which crossed the James at this point, passed over the mountains through a gap about a mile above. In this gap a small pile of stones was made a few years ago, but no remains of any sort were discovered. Mounds frequently occur at the highest points on a trail; they may have served as guide marks or for a kindred purpose.

The hills beginning just above Norwood and continuing to the Blue ridge were long known as the "Broken country," and emigration, which early reached the western border, advanced no farther for more than fifty years, or until the Indians finally abandoned that region as a hunting and fishing resort.

Tradition says an Indian town was situated on the right bank of the North river, opposite the gap; but very few relics, except some chert and quartzite, and none of the usual indications of a village site, have been found in the bottoms. A mound of peculiar form near by, which is locally has been supposed to cover the remains of the ancient inhabitants, is of natural formation.

The Indians abandoned this region soon after the battle of Pleasant; none ever returned, except a few small hunting parties, and never tarried in the vicinity more than a few days.

On the farm of Jacob Horn, near the junction of Hayes and Wapahock creeks, 2 miles north of Rockbridge baths, is a mound that has been partially excavated several times by various parties, and many stones and relics have been taken out. The top of the mound is covered with fragments of human bones that have been thrown out or exposed by plowing. The owner refuses to allow further excavation.

At the summit of a pass through North mountain, between Lexington and Rockbridge Alum, are several stone piles, none of them more than 2 or 3 feet high. They are commonly supposed to be Indian grave marks but are probably only trail marks similar to those previously described as a trail formerly passed through here.

A mile south of Goshen, at the Victoria iron furnace, a dozen or more skeletons were disclosed, all extended on the back. There was nothing to indicate whether they were the remains of whites or Indians.

Near the same place, in making a road, the skeletons of a man and a boy were found 4 feet beneath the surface; the skull of the latter had been pierced by a bullet.

A mile north of Goshen, on the Big Calfpasture, one skeleton was found in the river bottom. The finder described it as "sitting cross-legged," meaning, probably, that it was doubled and lying on the side. No other relics were with it, and no other skeletons have ever been found there.

Four miles below Goshen the Big Calfpasture and the Little Calfpasture unite, forming North river. Half a mile from their junction, equidistant from either, on a plateau from 40 to 60 feet above the low bottom, on the estate of Mr Bell, are two mounds, both of which have been opened. Before being disturbed the first was about 15 feet high and 30 feet in diameter; from it were taken, according to the description furnished, "a lot of arrowheads, some mica, 2 or 3 pieces of some copper in small squares as thick as a quarter of a dollar, good many beads, some looking like bone, others resembling agate." The other mound is 2 feet high and 40 feet in diameter, and no human nor art remains were found in it.

BOTETOURT COUNTY.

BUCHANAN.

Opposite the upper end of the town of Buchanan, where the river had caved down and the loose soil had washed away, there was a

of burned stone, in and close around which were fragments of
ry, arrowheads, a celt, a rough or unfinished ax, several worked
s which were evidently intended for celts or axes, and many
of quartz, quartzite, flint, and chalcedony. These apparently
ed the site of a single firebed.

GALA.

this place two creeks, whose courses across the bottom land are
parallel, flow into the James within 300 yards of each other.
of the land between the creeks is about 20 feet higher than the
n lands above or below them, or on the opposite side of the
and is terminated at the river by a cliff of shale, the remnant of
cient island. The river at this point flows almost due south,
ing an abrupt turn westward just below. Opposite the bluff, and
alf a mile farther up, the river is from 10 to 20 feet in depth.
e dams were built, shad were caught in great quantities; bass
undant now. The rugged mountains (Rich Patch has for miles
levation of 2,000 to 2,700 feet above the river) still harbor many
and bear are frequently seen, while smaller game is abundant.
ow lands yield from 60 to 90 bushels of corn to the acre. The water
creeks, being from mountain springs, is very clear and cold, and
l by many in preference to well water. It is an ideal place for
dian settlement.

making a railway cut between the creeks, about 200 skeletons
taken out, with many of which were pottery, pipes, beads, and
articles. Remains of the same character have been exhumed
postholes, cellars, and other excavations in the vicinity.

various reasons careful examination was possible on only one
f the railway, along a strip 180 feet in length, with an average
th of 20 feet.

rm subsoil of yellow clay underlies a loose, porous soil, almost black
or; at the northern end of the area dug over it is from 2 to 3 feet
but soon decreases to a thickness of 18 to 30 inches for about 80
hen gradually becomes thinner until within 30 feet of the other
here it is not more than 6 inches deep. This difference is due to
e erosion; the clay holds practically the same level.

ttered throughout the black earth, from the surface to the under-
clay, were thousands of pottery fragments; mortar stones; celts;
ed axes; mullers; clay pipes; fragments of steatite pipes with
ems; arrowpoints, mostly triangular; flint scrapers; drills; bone
; awls, needles, or perforators, made of the leg bones of deer,
turkey, and other animals and fowls, as well as from other
broken and dressed; quantities of periwinkle shells, probably
or food, many having the points broken off; bones of various
ls, birds, and fishes, showing evidence of having been burned or
or occurring in their natural state; charred corn on the cob or

shelled; long, slender bones, partly cut in two at different points intended to be made into beads; bone fishhooks; mussel shells; smooth pebbles, which may have been used as pottery polishers; charred burned stones; flint chips and spalls in great quantities. No effort made to keep an exact record of all these things; they were found in random, sometimes sparsely, sometimes abundantly, but always lost or thrown aside.

There can be no doubt that all this loose black deposit is due to gradual accumulation of such refuse as is always characteristic of an Indian village. There is no other way of accounting for the distribution of the numerous articles found in it.

Scores of pits of different depths were found, some extending only a few inches into the clay, others with a depth of 4 feet or more. They were filled with earth like that in the stratum above, mingled with ashes, charcoal, burned stone, broken bones (charred and boiled), fragments of pottery, and implements, such as occur in similar pits elsewhere. They were evidently intended only for culinary purposes, to save wood, or to avoid the discomfort arising from proximity to a fire, a hole was dug, a fire made in it, and wood enough heaped up to make a thick bed of coals when it had burned down. Then the fire was placed within and the hole carefully covered and left undisturbed until the cooking was completed. No order or arrangement was apparent in the contents of these fire pits, nor were they at all uniform in size. It is singular that so many should exist within a limited space as it would be much easier to clean the loose material out of one pit than to dig another in the tough clay.

Some of the skeletons were close to the surface, others in the earth at various distances above its bottom line; most of them, however, were in shallow graves that extended from 8 to 15 inches into the clay.

Work was commenced at the northern end of the section examined. During the first day 3 barbecue holes were found. The first was irregular in outline, from 6 to 7 feet across and extending only 30 inches into the clay. A portion had been removed by the railway excavation. There was nothing in it except some fragments of the skeleton of a very young child.

The second hole,¹ 3½ feet across, was also shallow, being only 30 inches deep. It contained a bone needle 8 inches long, and several unworked bones of the same kind lying together, a flat bone pipe and the carved object shown in figure 1. All these were scattered in the earth above the bottom of the hole.²

¹ Although the word "barbecue" is omitted, it may be assumed that all holes mentioned were designed for roasting large animals whole.

² Unless otherwise specified the objects mentioned as having been found in the holes were not on the bottom, nor apparently placed with any intention of hiding or concealing them, but were in such position as to indicate that they were carelessly thrown in at any time. When found in graves the case is different.

On the second day 4 holes were found, one $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, the others low, all about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter. Two celts were found in the first hole and two in one of the others.

The third hole opened was somewhat different in form from any other. It had been dug to a depth of $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet, with a diameter of 4 feet. The bottom was covered with a layer of clean ashes one-fourth of an inch thick; resting on these were several pieces of a pot which, when entire, would have contained between 2 and 3 gallons, and a bone partly divided into several points for making beads. The hole was circular for 2 feet above the bottom. It then extended 6 feet toward one side, making the entire portion 10 feet long and 4 feet across, the entire bottom being as smooth and level as a board floor. It contained much pottery, bone, and rock, all burned and broken into small fragments.

On the third day 4 holes were opened, 3 of them small and shallow. In one was a polished bone fishhook. The largest was 4 feet deep. Just upward from it, with 4 inches of clay separating them, was a grave, the bottom of which was 3 feet from the surface. The skeleton was perfectly folded and lay on the left side, with the skull toward the north. The bones were wedged against the hard clay on every side, as if the body had been forcibly pushed down. A large deer-bone perforator lay near the head. Not a single bone of the right hand or wrist could be found, though nearly all the bones of the other hand were well preserved. On the fourth day 2 shallow holes and a bed of ashes lying a few inches above the clay were examined. On the fifth day a large ash bed; and on the sixth day 7 holes, 3 of them deep, and a large ash bed, were unearthed.

On the seventh day one deep and 3 shallow holes were found, with the usual contents—pottery, bones, and stones burned and broken. A bone fishhook was in one of the holes. One grave was found which contained a doubled skeleton lying on the left side, with head toward the east. The remains rested on the clay, which had not been disturbed in burying the body. Three celts were lying together at the waist; 4 needles were also found in the earth about it. A bone tube, closed at both ends, lay by one femur. The bones were much decayed and broken.

On the eighth day 4 holes, 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep,¹ were examined. In one of which portions of a bear skull were found. About a foot below the bottom of the holes were 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter. This measure is implied when no other is given.

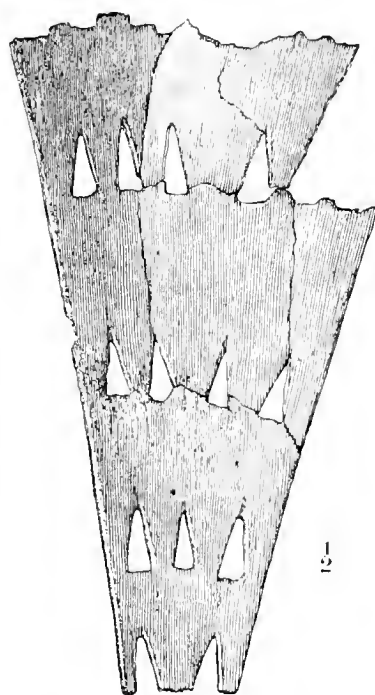


FIG. 1.—Carved bone from Gala, Botetourt county, Virginia.

surface, loose in the earth, was found a charred ear of corn, and away a quantity of shelled corn.

Ninth day; 3 shallow holes and 2 from 4 to 4½ feet deep were found in one of which was a bear skull. Two graves also were found, about 3 feet apart. Both skeletons were folded, rested on right side, head toward the east. The femur of one was 16 inches long; the bones were very soft. Nothing was buried with it. The skull of the other was small, rather long and narrow and broken transversely across the middle in a way that could scarcely result from the pressure of the earth. The fracture seemed due to a blow, but the inner plate was not depressed or shattered, the fracture extending through the bone in a sharp, well-defined line. All the molars were gone from the lower jaw and the sockets entirely closed. The femur measured 17½ inches in length.

On the tenth day 2 holes were found, one 6 feet deep and 4 feet across, containing an arrowhead and a needle, the other 4 feet in depth and the same in diameter, with a large amount of ashes and charcoal, many animal bones, the entire skeleton of a small wolf, and about a dozen burned stones ranging from 2 to 50 pounds in weight, besides several smaller ones.

The first skeleton found, that of a child about 4 years of age, was doubled, and lay on the right side. It rested on the clay at a depth of 18 inches, and nearly 150 periwinkle and *Marginella* shells accompanied it. The next skeleton, about 2 feet east of the first, was that of an adult, lying in the same position, with the head southward. It was 3 feet under the surface. A bear tusk lay 3 or 4 inches north of the sacrum, and a bone and a shell bead lay near the head.

Just east of the child's skeleton was that of a woman who had evidently died in childbirth. In the pelvic cavity were found an infant's bones fully as large as some of those separately buried. The body extended on the back, with head toward the east. The skull lay with the vertex up, the face turned southward, the displacement doubtless caused by settling of the earth. The legs were drawn up until the feet were near the hips. The knees were a little north and the feet a little south of the line of the spine; they may have been placed thus or may have assumed the position after burial. Around the body were more than a hundred small, slender, tubular shell beads, stuck together end to end. Above the feet, with 8 inches of earth intervening, was a cobblestone about 40 pounds in weight.

A foot south of the head of this skeleton, in the same grave, was a small part of the upper jawbone of another individual. No other human bones were found with it; but as it lay at the edge of the grave, way cut, it is possible the remainder of the skeleton had been previously dug out and the earth had fallen over this portion.

Near the second skeleton, and a little south of a line from it to the child's skeleton, was a single lower jaw, sound and nearly perfect, though many of the teeth had fallen out. Some fragments of

s of a quadruped were found near it, but no other trace of human s were seen.

ie skeleton of a very young infant also was found; the crowns of teeth had not yet reached the surface of the bone. About 20 *pinella* shells and a number of periwinkles were with it. The body folded, rested on the right side, with head toward the east. A der about 30 pounds in weight lay above its feet, with 10 inches of i between.

ie first skeleton found on the eleventh day was lying in the small-space possible; the grave, dug a foot into the clay, could barely in it. The body lay on the right side, with head toward the east; ack nearly in a straight line, not bent toward the knees, as in most e skeletons exhumed. The fibulae and tibiae were all in contact, gh the heels were not drawn up against the pelvis, being 5 or 6 s from it. The femurs measured $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. About 20 s, with *Marginella* shells, and small disks were among the leg s, possibly having been used as legging ornaments. Under the s were twelve elliptical shell ornaments, from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 inches long, shorter diameter about two-thirds the er, made from the harder part of a conch her large shell, and perforated length- (figure 2). On the bottom of the grave, een the knees and the elbows, were four y worked chalcedony arrowpoints; a thin hed celt with a sharp edge; a bone pol- of uniform diameter, blunt at the ends; edles or perforators; 4 bone fishhooks; a dozen perforated scapulae of some very

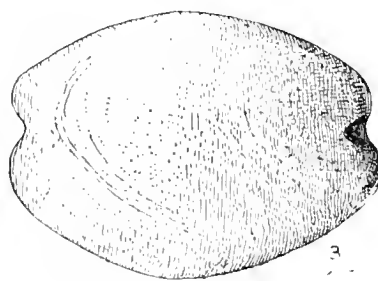


FIG. 2.—Shell disk from Gala, Botetourt county, Virginia.

l animal. With the bones of the forearms and wrists were 650 *pinella* shells; around and under the skull were 925 beads, most em long, slender, tubular pieces. The lower jaw held a quantity rth, in which many beads were packed. At the top of the head 2 or 3 flint cores, a number of chips and spalls, and several per- ed scapulae.

mediately west of this skeleton lay another, extended on the back, head toward the east; the legs drawn up until the thighs were flexed, and pushed over to the left until the knee was almost on a with the spine. The left humerus lay along the side, the forearm r the pelvis; the right forearm was between the pelvis and the rs. In one of the dorsal vertebrae was imbedded a flint arrowpoint, h had penetrated the abdominal cavity from the left side; the bone made no new growth about the injured part. The femur was 16 es long. With the exception of the single arrowpoint mentioned et remains were found with this skeleton.

ree skeletons of children not more than 2 years of age were next med, the heads toward the east; bones almost completely decayed. e them was a hole 3 feet deep and $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter; and just

east of this a skeleton of a child about 14 years of age was found lay on the left side, with head toward the east; a portion of the lower jaw lay several inches to one side, but there was no trace of the skull. As the bones were only a few inches beneath the surface, the remainder of the skull probably had been destroyed by the plow.

On the twelfth day 6 holes were found; 4 near together, each about 4 feet deep, yielded nothing; one, 4 feet in both dimensions, contained a large perforated mussel shell and a broken scraper or currier made from the leg bone of a deer (figure 3). Another, nearly 6 feet deep, 4 feet across, had near the middle a stratum of ashes about 2 feet thick.

The first skeleton found lay on the right side, head toward the east; the skull had been destroyed by the plow. One tibia also was broken, the ends being about an inch apart, and the pieces, which were firmly embedded in undisturbed earth, not in the same line. A broken molar was with the skeleton.

Fragments of 2 other skeletons were found near the first; of one, a portion of the skull remained; of the other, there was no trace of skull.

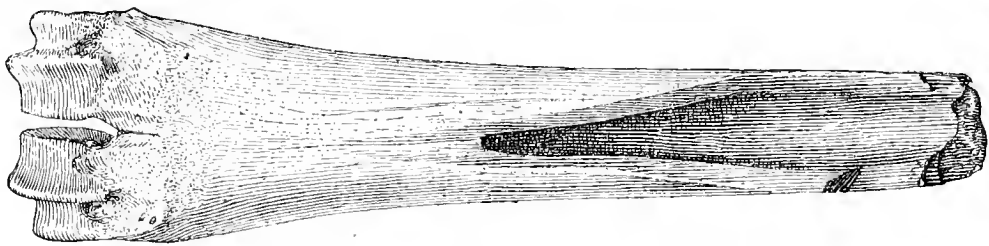


FIG. 3.—Currier from Gala, Botetourt county, Virginia.

The fourth and fifth skeletons lay on their right sides, with the head toward the east. One had with it a perforated shell disk with a bead stuck in the hole.

Close to the last hole was the sixth skeleton, lying on the back, southward, legs drawn up close to the body and turned to the left. The skull lay face upward, the front part having been torn away by the plow. A large bone fishhook, rudely finished, lay by or under the chin. The femur was $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

The next skeleton was that of a very small child; only a few bones remained. A number of long, slender shell beads were buried with it, but so badly decayed that only 12 could be recovered.

A few pieces of bone belonging to another skeleton were found, but not enough to ascertain how it had been placed.

These 8 skeletons were lying on the clay which was nowhere, except in the holes, more than a foot below the surface; consequently they were almost entirely decayed and their position was difficult to determine.

The twelfth day a hole was found on the edge of the railway cut; of it had been removed by that excavation. In the portion remaining was a considerable quantity of broken pottery. Two other holes, about 3 feet deep and 4 feet in diameter, also contained some pottery.

The first skeleton was doubled, rested on the right side, with the head toward the east, near the surface. The bones were very soft. No articles were found with it.

The next skeleton, which also was doubled, was found in the clay, lying on the right side, with the head toward the south. The back straight, and the head bent back until the face was turned directly forward and pressed firmly against the hard wall. Two well-shaped arrows, a rough knife, some flint chips, and a bone needle, with bones of the hands, lay beneath the skull.

The third skeleton lay only a few inches below the surface; its position could not be ascertained, except that the head was southward. Part of the lower jaw was discovered; all the bicuspid and molars had been lost and the bone entirely closed.

The fourth skeleton was 18 inches below the surface, doubled, on the right side, head toward the east; 14 long bone beads were around the neck.

The fifth and last skeleton was at the bottom of a hole 3 feet deep; lying on the right side, head eastward, back straight. The tibiae were enlarged and roughened apparently by disease; one humerus and part of the smaller bones were slightly affected in the same way.¹

WOOD ISLAND.

Before the great freshets of 1870 and 1877, skeletons were sometimes discovered by the caving of the eastern bank of a large island in James Bay near Baldwin station; but since that time none have been seen. As the surface was much denuded, it is probable that any bones which may have remained at the time of the flood were carried away by the river.

On the western side of the island are some indications of a village site. There were formerly piles of burned stones, apparently sites of camp-fires, beneath which it is claimed skeletons were found. Only two such sites remained; excavations under and around them to a depth of 5 feet showed that the earth had never before been disturbed.

Graves formerly existed along both banks of the western branch of the river; but the caving of the banks has extended past the line at which the graves occurred, and consequently none have been seen for several years. On the bottom land on the western side of the river are many spots 4 feet across and about 6 inches thick, very irregular in outline, where the sandy earth is of a bright red color. They are called "fireplaces," but there is no trace of ashes or charcoal, nor are any relics found about them.

HOOK MILL.

Five miles west of Gala, in Rich Patch mountain, there is a pass through which a trail led from Craig creek to Covington. At the highest point

Except the fragments of skull exhumed on the first day, this was the only instance of human bones found in a barbecue hole.

in this pass there are several small stone piles, not more than a foot high and placed on earth which is light and easily dug. Several of the cairns were removed and the earth beneath carefully examined to a depth of 3 or 4 feet without result. They are probably trail-marks.

NEAR IRON GATE.

Three miles below Clifton Forge the Jackson and Cowpasture unite to form James river. A large fertile bottom lies between them, in which many relics of various kinds have been found, flint chips being especially abundant. Close to the bank of Jackson river, a few hundred yards above the junction, the upper soil was washed away in 1870, and no human bones were unearthed.

On the opposite or right bank of the Jackson the land is much higher, being underlain with native rock which forms a bluff along the water. At one point on this bluff is the site of an arrowhead factory.

This high level land extends for a mile along the stream; the alluvial soil is loose and fertile; good springs are numerous; and the mountains full of game, come down to the rivers on every side.

Similar conditions exist in all the valleys in this portion of Virginia and the adjoining parts of West Virginia. There are many well defined plateaus and terraces along the rivers and some of the creeks.

Under such circumstances, evidences of aboriginal occupancy are to be expected, and the ordinary hunting or war implements, pipes, ornaments are quite common. A number of cemeteries have been destroyed by floods, and it is probable that many others remain to be discovered; for in some places where relics are plentiful, and where all the requirements of Indian life seem to be met, there are no indications of permanent settlements. There are very few mounds, and none of them are large.

ALLEGHANY COUNTY.

FALLING SPRING.

In making a cut on the Covington and Warm Springs railway at this point, an aboriginal cemetery was discovered and 30 or 40 skeletons, together with some beads, a pipe, and a few arrowheads, were exhumed by the workmen. The burial ground was not more than 10 feet wide, and this width was reduced at least one-third in making the cut. In the remaining space were 2 pits or holes, neither of them more than 8 feet across, into which many bodies or skeletons had been thrown promiscuously. The first pit had been dug partially away by the laborers; in the undisturbed portion 12 skulls were found, probably less than half the original number. It was evident that some of the bodies had been deposited soon after death, the displacement of bones being no greater than would naturally result from the settling of the earth around them when the flesh had decayed. In other cases the bones alone were interred, being intermingled and packed in a

could not have been possible had they ever been orderly arranged. For example, the leg bone of a child had half its length in the skull of an adult; 3 skulls were in contact among a mass of long bones, ribs and vertebrae, that occupied a very small space; a patella and some bones of a foot were lying against the face of a skull which had its vertex toward the surface, there being no leg bones within 6 inches. This pit was nowhere more than 3 feet deep, and the uppermost bones were only 6 inches from the surface. No art relics were found among them.

South of this pit, separated from it by not more than a foot of intervening earth, was the second, somewhat larger, containing from 20 to 30 skeletons; as the stratum of bones had been continuous for several feet and at about the same depth as those found near the top of the first, the exact number could not be ascertained; several had been taken before the character of the deposit became apparent. This pit was somewhat deeper than the first; the lowest skeletons being 4 feet below the surface. In a hole barely large enough to contain them, 2 bodies were closely doubled up and laid in with heads at opposite ends—one toward the northern, the other at the southern end of the hole. The skulls were so flattened and broken by pressure of the earth, and the other bones so intermingled, that it was impossible to ascertain their original position. Above these skeletons was a foot of earth, and then the other skeletons were found just as in the first pit—mingled in every way and extending nearly to the surface.

No bones were found north of the first pit opened, but south of the first and west of both were a number of skeletons, usually buried singly, but occasionally 3 or 4 together. Where more than one was found there was at least one child or infant; sometimes only a single child, the other 2 or 3 being young persons. None was more than 16 inches below the surface; some not more than 6 inches. All were lying on their sides, resting on either side, with the heads toward no particular direction. Each grave had been made only long and wide enough to contain one skeleton. If another was placed in it the bones were laid directly upon those first deposited. Sometimes 3 bodies had been thus deposited, one above the other, the bones being in close contact.

With one adult in the second pit was a single shell bead; with one of the first pit were 2 pieces of worked *Columella* shell; with another west of the second pit was a part of a small conch, the whorls of which were decayed. South of the second pit were many fragments of a pottery pot, and west of it were 2 bone awls or perforators.

In some of the pits 5 or 6 skulls were found in a space not over 2 feet square. The leg bones or the vertebrae of one skeleton were sometimes found wedged into the fragmentary skull of another lying just beneath, or a bone would be wedged between the bones of several individuals.

Although the ground was very dry and hard the bones were quite fresh, most of them having been much broken by the pressure of the earth. The soil, varying from a foot to 30 inches in depth, rests on a

stratum of gravel and bowlders, some of them as large as a flour barrel. Many large stones were in the earth containing the bodies. Several skulls were flattened by rocks thrown or laid on them at the time of burial. Two skulls had transverse incisions on the left side, such might have been made by an iron tomahawk or small hatchet. In the grave were found nearly all the bones of a skeleton except the skull. In another all the bones of the body and arms were recovered, but not the skull or leg bones. Altogether portions of 61 different skulls were obtained, showing that at least 63 persons were buried here, between the 30 or 40 reported by the railroad excavators.

A battle was fought at this point in the year 1760 between whites and Indians, 25 or 30 of the former being killed; but the number of skeletons of persons who could not have been engaged in such an affray, especially those of children, precludes the idea that this was the burial place of the slain on this occasion.

Just south of the southern pit were two barbecue holes, near each other, containing only a few deer bones; and northwest of the northern pit, beyond where any remains were found, was a fire bed about 8 feet across, the earth burned red to a depth of 6 inches, and covered with a layer of ashes from 2 to 3 inches thick. Not even a potsherd was found in it.

There are no traces of a village site in the vicinity. Two miles north is a place where it is said bones have been exposed by plowing, but no art relics have been discovered.

INDIAN DRAFT.

This is a small tributary of Jackson river, flowing into it 6 miles above Covington. A level bottom of about 50 acres, subject to overflow, extends along the river above the creek. Excavation was not permitted except in a narrow strip a few yards in length along the left side. In this small space 10 skeletons were found from a foot to 2 feet beneath the surface, the bones being much decayed. Among them were the remains of 2 small children and also of a child apparently about 10 years of age. All were crowded into the smallest possible space. They lay on either side, with the heads in various directions. Most of the bodies had been buried with the flesh; of 2 or 3 apparently only the skeletons had been interred. With one this was very plainly the case. The bones were at a depth of 2 feet; the femurs lay side by side, but the ends reversed; some ribs were at the top of the skull, which lay on the left side; the sacrum, one scapula, and some vertebrae lay at the base of the skull, while other vertebrae lay at the top in front of the face.

The only articles found with the bones were a few pieces of pottery, including some that had formed part of a vessel of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 gallons capacity.

Half way between Falling Spring and Indian Draft, and a little more than a mile from each, is a mound 3 feet high and 30 feet in diameter.

milt of loose clay and sand, with many small bowlders scattered
gh it. A little to one side of the center near the top were traces
nan bones, completely decayed. By them lay a syenite celt. A
om the celt was a small arrowhead.

ler the bones was an impacted mass about 8 feet across, the color
ies, though it seemed to contain nothing but sand. It extended
below the natural surface and contained no trace of bone. Near
ottom of the mound and close to one side were 3 small sheets of

BATH COUNTY.

SITLINGTON.

ing a freshet several years since a new channel or "cut-off" was
across a level bottom at this place. When the water subsided
human bones were found heaped up in the depression. Bullets
erent sizes as well as arrowheads were scattered along for more
t hundred yards. Human bones have not been discovered else-
in this bottom, and it is uncertain whether these had been buried
r were carried in by the current from some other place. It is pos-
hey mark some forgotten pioneer graveyard.

lack steatite pipe and a butterfly gorget of green steatite have
ound in the same field with the bones, but none of the remains
on to Indian camps have ever been noticed.

a bluff on the next farm below Sitlington a great many human
have been exposed by plowing. They are confined to an area not
than 15 feet in diameter. From the description it seems to be a
burial pit. The only surface indication was an elevation of about
es. No excavating was allowed.

DICKINSON MOUND.

a point on Cowpasture river, 2 miles below Millboro springs,
eologic formation is somewhat unusual for this region. There
distinct terraces, the lowest subject to frequent overflow, the
st being probably 120 feet above the water. The river makes a
of about 3 miles, the isthmus formed being not more than half
wide. The fourth terrace and the one next above it are on the
sula, which was an ancient island half a mile from the hills, the
terrace extending across the intervening space.

fourth terrace is entirely absent, except on the side next the
On it stands a mound, which after much cultivation is 30 feet
meter and 3 feet high. A trench 16 feet wide was run through it
the northern side, but the only trace of human bones observed was
etal and part of a frontal bone at a point 9 feet outward from the
and just above the bottom. Two feet farther in was a rec-
lar hole with rounded corners, but not having a well-defined or

symmetric outline. It measured 2 by 3 feet, and extended 2 feet the original soil, the longer axis being east and west. Nothing found in this cavity except a small arrowhead which had been thrust in with the earth. Loose in the earth above the hole, and near the top of the mound, were some small pieces of mica and a perforated gorget. Farther along were a flint knife, some broken arrows and several chips. About a foot below the summit were a sheet of mica and a small piece of galena. In the original soil, with its north edge just at the center, was an irregular excavation about 3 by 4 feet and a foot deep, the longer axis being north and south. The bottom of this hole, over a space 15 by 24 inches, was covered with a bright red substance which had been deposited either in a solid state or had afterward dissolved; it penetrated the clay and gravel to a depth of 6 inches at the center, gradually thinning out toward the edges until it disappeared. In this red deposit were 3 gorgets, each with a single hole. All were finished and polished to the highest degree; one (represented in figure 4) was made of argillaceous limestone, one was of dark chocolate slate, the third was of syenite. All of these specimens were coated with the red paint. The earth above them had the color of that in which animal matter has decayed; but no bones remained to show that an interment had ever taken place.

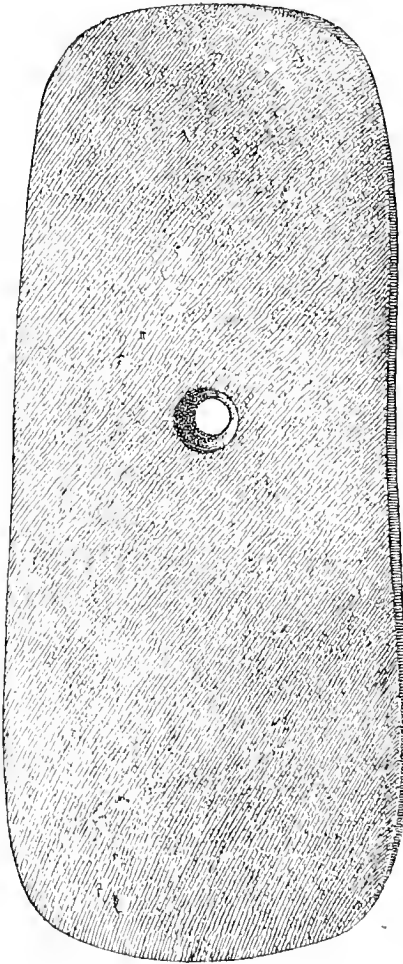


FIG. 4.—Gorget from Dickinson mound,
Bath county, Virginia.

WITHROW MOUNDS.

On the farm of Mr Withrow, adjacent to the Dickinson place, are 2 mounds. The first opened, once circular and 4 feet high, is now 30 by 40 feet, longer east and west than north and south, and not over 18 inches high. Bones of animals have been plowed out for many years. The second mound, except a few feet at the eastern side, was removed. Graves, from 2 to 4 feet across, were found beneath it. In some cases traces of bone lying on the clay at the bottom, the earth having a peculiar appearance due to decay of animal matter; but in most cases there was no sign of bone, though the color showed what their purpose had been. After these graves were filled a large number of skeletons—not bodies—had been placed on the natural surface, and a layer of earth about a foot thick placed over them; then other skeletons were similarly laid down and covered. Only the upper layer had been disturbed by the plow.

of the bones were in the southwestern quarter of the mound, a mass 6 inches thick, all in confusion, as if they had been thrown haphazardly. On the southern side of the mound they extended to the edge of the earth that had been plowed down, while on the northern side they did not reach more than half way from the top to the margin of the base. For the first 8 or 10 feet from its western edge the bone stratum was continuous; after this there were intervals of 12 inches from which it was absent; then perhaps 5 or 6 skeletons could be found mingled in a heap; and so they continued until a distance past the center. Wherever single skeletons, or not more than 2 together, occurred, large stones had been piled on them; as was not the case where several were buried in a small area. Perhaps the remains covered with stones had been interred in the flesh and this was a preventive against wild animals digging after them. Single skeletons lay directly on small masses of human bones and until nearly destroyed, only small calcined pieces remaining. Some of these burned pieces, especially the fragments of skull, were a bluish-green on one or both sides, the stain resembling that produced by copper; but a careful analysis shows no trace of that metal.

A similar deposit was at the bottom of one of the graves under the mound. No burial accompaniments of any kind were found; the bones of one child only were seen, though many of the bones unearthed were small enough to pertain to children. It was not possible to recover any of the bones entire.

The second mound on the Withrow tract is 25 feet across and 2½ feet high, made of earth and stone in equal quantities. It is surrounded by a shallow ditch about 3 feet wide, containing from 6 to 12 inches of mud.

The construction of this mound a hole had been dug to a depth of 4 feet and the bottom covered with a layer of burned human bones 15 by 20 inches, an inch thick at the middle and running to a sharp edge all around, in which were 3 black flint arrowheads. On the charred bone a body had been laid. No trace of bones remained, but the "grave earth" previously described was distinct in an area 2 feet square, with a thickness of 2 inches. Stones, some fully 100 pounds weight, had been placed over the body until they reached a thickness of 4 feet and extended about 10 feet on every side; then earth had been piled on which filled in the spaces between the rocks. Some fragments of the burned bones were of the same bluish-green color as those from the first mound.

KLEEK MOUND.

The farm of A. G. Kleek, 12 miles north of Millboro depot, is a mound not more than a foot in height and 10 feet in diameter, near the edge of a slate bluff about 100 feet high. A trench was cut through it, but neither human remains nor art relics of any description were found.

After a freshet some years ago a number of arrowheads, stone
ets, and bullets were found in the lowland, where the Millboro Sp
and Warm Springs turnpike crosses the river. No aboriginal re
are now traceable.

WILLIAMSVILLE.

There are 2 mound groups near this village, one on either side
Bullpasture. The first, consisting of 5 small stone mounds, is c
land of Mr Wallace, half a mile from Williamsville, on a plateau
100 feet above the river. All were made in the same way; the su
soil had been removed and the rocks piled up to a height of 2 fee
a space 15 or 16 feet in diameter. Three of them yielded nothing
one, lying under the rocks and on the undisturbed earth, were a
ber of flint implements, including some broken or unfinished one
a few cores; 3 fine slate gorgets, each with a single perforation; a
of wad; and a fine monitor pipe (figure 5). In the fifth mound v

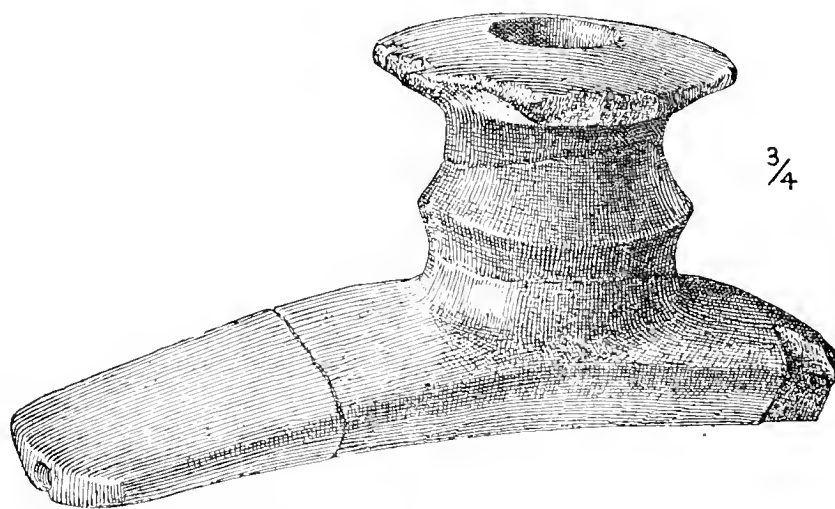


FIG. 5.—Pipe from Williamsville, Virginia.

rectangular tablet or gorget, small and not well finished; a stone
shaped like our common clay pipes; and three columellas, one c
lengthwise, another through one end. No trace of bone or p
could be found in any of them.

The second group is on the farm of Major John T. Byrd. On
stone, about 16 feet in diameter and 3 feet high, and contained no
in the way of relics save 2 or 3 small lumps of charcoal. A r
similar in size and barrenness stood near this one.

The other mounds were of earth, the larger 2 feet high and 25 f
diameter. Near its center was an irregular hole 4 by 8 feet, exte
2½ feet into the subsoil, and filled with earth in which a large qua
of ashes and charcoal were mingled; part of the earth was burne
All this mixture, which had been carried from some other plac
thrown into the hole, was very hard and dry, while the remain
the mound was soft and even muddy. If an interment had ever
place here it would seem the skeleton must be perfectly preserved
there were no remains of any character in the entire mound exc

of mica, trimmed smooth on the edges, which was found loose in
 uth a foot below the summit.
 e last mound was 18 inches high and 20 feet in diameter. Parti-
 f charcoal occurring 2 feet below the natural surface in the central
 on showed that a hole had been dug to that depth and then filled.
 tained one broken arrowpoint.
 h earth mound had a depression around the base, whence earth
 een taken to construct it.

HIGHLAND COUNTY.

CLOVER CREEK.

the farm of Mr George Revercomb, 5 miles above the mouth of
 ullpasture, is a mound 3 feet high and 60 feet in diameter. The
 n on which it stands contains about 200 acres of fertile land, all
 ich is subject to frequent overflow.

40 years human bones and teeth have been plowed out every
 the mound was cultivated. Arrowheads and flint chips are
 rons in the field around; but the only indications in the vicinity
 illage or camp are found on the top of a high rounded knoll a
 elow the mound, where quantities of mussel and periwinkle shells
 been plowed up.

ginning at the northwestern side a trench 35 feet wide was carried
 y to the opposite margin. Human bones were found almost to the
 of the excavation on every side.

18 feet outward from the center was a hole 3 feet in diameter, dug
 the mound had been carried to a height of 2 feet, and extending
 gh the clayey subsoil to the underlying gravel. In the bottom
 layer of bone about an inch thick. On this was a layer 2 inches
 of charcoal containing linden, oak, and poplar bark, small twigs,
 everal fragments of charred cloth. Resting on this was a second
 of bone, just above which were fragments of a pot whose capacity
 een 5 or 6 gallons. This seemed to have been placed in the hole
 ken, as many of the pieces held their proper position around the
 of the cavity, which was lined with charred cloth. In and above
 essel were 10 or 12 large stones. The character of the bones could
 e determined, as they were entirely decayed, forming a soft, sticky

letons, or traces of them, were continually discovered. None of
 emaining seemed to have been buried at full length, though this is
 ain. Often a thin layer of decayed bone only a few inches across
 l be all that was left. Usually the skeletons occurred singly;
 imes 3 or 4, in one place 5, skulls were found almost in contact.
 he bones whose condition was such as to allow of examination
 ed to have been compactly bundled. In many instances boulders
 placed on the bones, and in 2 or 3 cases bodies had been laid on

bowlders and others piled above them. Graves and barbecue pits from 2 to 4 feet across and from 6 inches to 3 feet apart, some a few inches deep, others reaching down into the gravel, occupied a 30 feet in diameter under the central portion of the mound. Bowlders were found in every one, those in the graves showing no marks of fire while all the others had been much burned.

Eight feet nearly west of the center of the mound was a barbed hole, dug after the mound had reached the height of 2 feet, which contained a large quantity of ashes, burned earth and stones, and charcoal. Among the last were nearly a quart of charred corn and beans. In small quantities, with a few fragments of cloth, were found in other holes, while charred bark was plentiful. In each of two holes an arrowpoint. Shortly before the center was reached a broken stoneware pipe (figure 6) was found near the top, close to but not among the remains of 2 or 3 skeletons. It bore evidence of long service. 20 feet beyond the center, at the bottom of the mound, were the remains of a large pot, piled together as if broken and thrown in.

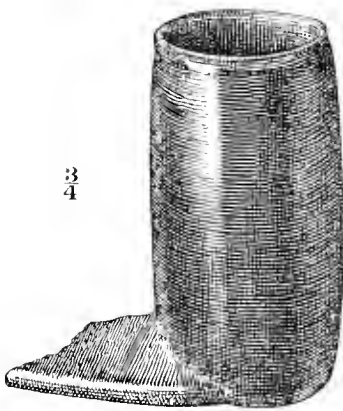


FIG. 6.—Pipe from Clover creek,
Highland county, Virginia.

Near the southeastern edge of the mound 10 feet from the center, was the largest hole found. It measured 5 feet across and extended 1 foot below the surface of the gravel nearly a foot, or 3 feet below the bottom of the mound. It contained no trace of bone, very little charcoal, some ashes, two or three patches of burned earth, apparently burned in place, and 1 cart load of bowlders of various sizes, one weighing fully 100 pounds, some of them burned, others not. It was probably a barbecue pit.

The remains of between 75 and 100 skeletons were exhumed; the number plowed out previously is not known. Often it was impossible to say whether a deposit represented one or several bodies. They were not buried in regular order, but a few had been interred at a time, and the mound of alluvial material, black, sticky, and wet, thus built up irregularly.

No animal bones or shells were found; but burned earth, charcoal, and ashes were abundant in all parts of the mound, some of the holes filled with these materials. Small deposits of bone almost destroyed by fire were similarly distributed. In one were pieces of antelope or turkey bone; in another fragments of a human skull and teeth. Nothing else could be identified.

There was formerly a depression encircling the base in which water stood much of the year.

NEW HAMPTON.

On a spur rising to a height of 200 feet just west of the village of New Hampton a large quantity of flint (or chert) has been released by

position of the limestone in which it was imbedded. It is mostly in the form of small nodules or fragments, although some of it is interbedded with the limestone. Over a considerable area on the north-west and at the top of the ridge the earth had been much dug over by the aborigines for the purpose of procuring the flint. Most of the nodules are quite small, few being larger than would contain a handful of earth. The largest are on top of the ridge, where a few feet in depth of 2 to 3½ feet with a diameter of 20 to 30 feet. The latter are in an area of about an acre; the others are so scattered that it is difficult to estimate their extent, probably 6 acres in all. There is no evidence of stone at any point where digging has been done, and it seems that the searchers for the material, having learned that the nodules and fragments were distributed through the soil, excavated only in such spots as proved to contain them in greatest abundance, making no effort to quarry out the stone in which they occur. At several places on the summit of the ridge, where the flint projected from the ground, it had been battered off apparently with stones, but there is no evidence that quarrying was resorted to.

The upper portion of the hill as is not timbered has a heavy blue-grass cover and the ground is visible only in a few small spots where animals have wandered. Flint chips and flakes were found at several of these. At the foot of the spur at its northwestern terminus is a spring, around which these indications of manufacture are abundant; and it is reported that before the grass had become so thick a great many finished or unfinished implements were picked up. Spalls and chips are abundant in the face of the bank around the spring, but it can not be ascertained except by excavation how far they extend. So little could be learned the space covered by this workshop seems too small to have been utilized for flaking more than a small part of the flint that could have been obtained by the amount of digging apparent. It may, however, be more extensive than reported, or there may be other places in the vicinity which have been overlooked.

THE PIEDMONT COUNTRY.

ORANGE COUNTY.

The country along the upper portion of the Rappahannock and its tributaries was inhabited by tribes known collectively as the Manahoacs. They probably migrated westward and united with tribes beyond the Ohio whose names they took. They and the Monacan were allied with the Powhatan, though the dialects of these tribes were so different that interpreters were required.¹ It will be proper to describe here a mound, evidently a tribal burial place, situated in the former territory of the Manahoacs and due probably to their labor.

¹Jefferson, Notes, pp. 149, 156.

The mound stands on the right bank of Rapidan river, a mile from the boundary between Orange and Greene counties. Originally elliptical in form, with the longer axis nearly east and west; but this in shifting its channel some years ago undermined and carried away its eastern portion. Estimates as to the amount removed, made by persons who saw the mound intact, vary from one-half to two-thirds of the structure. For several years more or less of the earth composed of it fell in at every freshet, thus keeping a vertical section exposed to the air. During this time the different strata of bone were plainly visible, and in periods of low water fragments of human bones were strewn along the shore beneath. Afterward the river took a new course and the exposed side of the mound soon assumed its natural slope. At the present the base of that portion still remaining measures 42 by 75 feet, with the longer axis nearly north and south. A considerable portion of this has been hauled away, leaving a depression at the middle of the mound 20 feet across and extending almost to the bottom of the mound. As a result, the interior was very muddy, the bones extremely soiled and fragmentary, and excavation quite difficult.

The highest point left by these destructive agencies was 12 feet above the level of the surrounding field; to judge from the position of the undisturbed surface the river had left it fully 10 feet high. How much more it may have been, no one could say; if the statement concerning its original form and extent be correct the apex was 12 feet above the base, the latter being not less than 50 by 75 feet.

Beginning at the northern side, the earth was removed from the mound 28 by 40 feet. At 7 feet from the margin was found the outer margin of a bone deposit measuring 6 by 15 feet, the longer axis about the same as with that of the mound as constructed. It was very irregular in outline and thickness, in some places being 8 inches in depth, in others showing only a thin chalky seam. There were indications in several places that skeletons had been compactly bundled; but the bones were scattered promiscuously, as if they had been collected from some place of previous interment and carelessly thrown in. There being no evidence of an attempt to place them in their proper position. In the mass were two small deposits of calcined human bones, minute fragments, and beneath it were graves or burial pits which will be described later.

This bone-bed, which was at the level of the natural surface, was the largest found in any part of the mound. Two feet above it, and within its outer margin, was another, much smaller; and numerous others were found in all the portion removed. There was no apparent regularity in position or extent; in some places there was a trace such as may have resulted from the decomposition of the bones; in others it seemed that as many as 15 or 20 skeletons had been deposited. They occurred at all levels below a foot from the surface of the mound; but no section showed more than 4 layers.

original surface of the ground, although it was reported that 6 had been found near the central portion. This would indicate the burials were carried nearly to the top of the mound. There was no uniformity in either the vertical or horizontal space between deposits; it was plain there had not been at any time a sufficient number of interments to cover any considerable part of what was then the top of the mound, but that a quantity of bones, greater or lesser according to circumstances, had been laid on the surface and covered with earth. Others were afterwards buried in the same way. Thus no single vertical section would reveal more than 6 layers of earth. A careful removal of the earth horizontally would have uncovered what probably three times that number of levels.

The skeletons all ages were represented, for among the bones were those of very young children, while of others many of the teeth were found to the neck.

Numerous small deposits of human bones almost destroyed by fire were scattered through the mound. When found in the bone-beds, they seemed to have been placed at random, but when found with the remains of not more than 2 or 3 skeletons they formed a thin layer on which the latter rested.

The pits or graves mentioned above were of two kinds. One class was excavated to a depth of 2 feet in the soil, with a diameter varying from 2 to 5 feet; the others did not exceed a foot in depth, and all were less than 4 feet across. The deeper ones contained usually 3 layers of decomposed bones at intervals of about 10 inches; in the majority there was in most cases only a single layer, at the bottom, but in a few a second deposit had been made a few inches above the first. The bones in some of the graves appeared to have been placed in proper position; but it was impossible to ascertain with certainty whether such was the case. One of the deeper pits had its bottom and sides lined with charcoal; none of the others had even this slight evidence of care or respect. These holes were so numerous as to coalesce and take up the entire space within a limit of 10 feet from the margin of the mound; it was sometimes difficult to determine the line of separation between two bone deposits. When all the earth indicating the position had been removed, a basin to the extent and depth above mentioned was left, with only a few small points of the yellow sandy soil rising above its bottom. Owing to the erosion and caving-in of the mound on its eastern side, the limit of the graves in that direction cannot be ascertained; but it is probable they extended as near to the margin on this side as elsewhere.

Relics of any sort were deposited with the bones; a rough mortar, arrowheads, and some fragments of pottery were found loose in the débris.

It is plain that this spot was for a long period the burial place of some tribe or clan, among whom prevailed the habit of stripping the body from the corpse before interment, or of depositing the body else-

where for a time and afterwards removing the dismembered bones to this ossuary. That no stated intervals elapsed between successive deposits is shown by the varying position and size among the different bone-beds, and by the overlapping of many of the graves beneath the others.

It is impossible to accurately estimate the number of skeletons in this mound: but there were certainly not fewer than 200, and may possibly have been 250. These figures will represent, approximately, one-fourth of the entire number deposited, if the statement as to the original size of the mound be correct.

In its construction this mound corresponds closely with one described by Jefferson a few miles above Charlottesville in low ground near the Rivanna, except that no mention was made of graves occurring beneath the original surface; but these might easily have been overlooked by the method of excavation pursued. The contents were such as to give the idea of bones emptied promiscuously from a jar or basket and covered with earth, without any attention to order."¹ As in the mound above described, "the bones near the bottom were in a much better state of preservation than those toward the top." This is due probably less to their being of much later date than to the drier earth near the top. We are further told (p. 162) that "a party [of Indians] passing about thirty years ago [i. e. 1751] through the part of the country where this barrow is went to the woods directly to it, without any instructions or inquiry, and staid about it some time, with expressions which were construed by those of sorrow, they returned to the high road, which they had about half a dozen miles to pay this visit, and pursued their journey." It is very unfortunate that no one took the trouble to learn the name of the tribe these travelers belonged, as this knowledge would have given a clue to the fate of the aborigines of this part of Virginia.

MADISON COUNTY.

Near the Orange and Madison road, 2 miles from Rapidan river, is an outcrop of steatite half a mile in length, but nowhere more than a few rods in width. At the extreme northern end are 5 or 6 small pits or depressions, none more than a foot deep and 10 or 12 feet across. The material is either too siliceous or too porous to be suitable for aboriginal purposes, hence was but little utilized.

CULPEPER COUNTY.

WAYLAND MILL.

On Crooked run, a mile and a half west of the Orange and Culpeper road, an outcrop of steatite fully half a mile in length has been excavated over its entire extent. At this place is the largest excavation of material yet discovered; it is fully 150 feet across. On one side

¹Jefferson, Notes, p. 158.

is about 10 feet high; the other side being on the slope of which shows less elevation. The pit is partially filled with muck and dirt, so that it is level within over an area of 50 by 60 feet; hence its depth can not be ascertained except by clearing away the related material. The other pits are at the present time from a few feet in depth, and 10 to 50 feet in diameter. Several thousand yards of stone were excavated by those to whom these remains were found.

AYLOR FARM.

The farm of H. I. Aylor, 2½ miles from Wayland mills, is another small quarry, less extensive than the one above mentioned.

SHENANDOAH AND UPPER POTOMAC VALLEYS.

AUGUSTA COUNTY.

Natural mounds formerly existed in this county, but all have been destroyed by cultivation except one on Middle river, a few rods from its edge on the Staunton and Churchville road. This, after long neglect, is now about 5 feet high.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

TIMBERVILLE.

One mile north of Timberville was a small mound, 2 feet high, on a natural elevation near the left bank of the Shenandoah. It contained several skeletons extended at full length at the level of the surface. Flat stones were set on edge around the bodies and placed over them.

LINVILLE.

Two miles northwest of Linville, on the farm of Mr S. M. Bowman, is a mound near the bank of Linville creek. After heavy rains the spot is often the only dry spot between the hills for 2 or 3 miles from the stream.

The mound now measures 65 by 75 feet, and 3 feet high, the longer diameter being north and south. Over the entire surface of the mound, to a depth of 6 inches, there is not so much as a space 3 inches square that did not contain fragments of bone which had been dragged from the top by cultivation.

Five trenches were extended inward from the edge of the mound. At a considerable distance no remains of any description were found. One of these except the one from the southwestern side. At 24 feet from the center of the mound a small hole a foot deep contained the bones of a young child, which, judging from their disposition, were evidently the remains of a skeleton burial.

When undisturbed bones were reached the inner ends of these trenches were connected, isolating a mass of earth nearly circular in

form, 36 feet in diameter, which was filled from the top to fully 2 feet below the level of the original surface with skeletons and bone-beds in the utmost confusion. There was scarcely a cubic foot of earth in which human remains of some description were not discovered. Sometimes a single skeleton, perhaps that of a very young infant, would be found with the few bones remaining being in their proper position, with beads around or among them; again the long bones of several adults would be laid closely together, like sticks tied in a bundle. Occasionally 5 or 6 skulls would be in contact, with not a lower jaw near enough to have been deposited with any of them; or an entire skull would be in a mass of bones many of which belonged to some other skeleton. Cremated human bones were found in little deposits by themselves, or under the bundled skeletons of one or more individuals, the middle of a stratum of bones a foot thick showing no evidence of incineration.

When the southeastern trench reached the bone deposits it had a diameter or face of 18 feet. At the western side of this, a foot above the bottom of the mound, were the bones of an infant with a large number of *Marginella* shell beads. Six feet from the latter, at the same level, was a skull on which lay the frontal bone of another. These were at the edge of a bone pile a little less than 3 feet across, containing 10 skulls, some of them burned to cinders. Among them was a black stone pipe, and above them, with an intervening layer of earth from 8 to 10 inches thick, was a thin and very uneven stratum of charcoal.

Just at the middle of the face was a hole 6 inches deep; in the bottom lay a skeleton, doubled, with a lot of *Marginella* shells at the bones of the head and neck. Above this was a bone bed 1 foot thick containing 14 skulls; in it were a drill and a knife of flint and 5 bone needles. Two feet nearer the center were piled a mass of small fragments of bones, some of which were calcined.

Four feet farther from the eastern side of the face, a foot from the bottom, began a mass of bones which reached in an unbroken layer for 10 feet north and south, with fully half that width at the middle, and in places more than a foot thick; among them were a rough slate gorget, a perforator of deer bone, and 6 triangular arrowheads. They were packed so closely together that the earth could not settle between them. Under them lay the bones of a very small child in their proper position, with the head toward the northeast; many *Marginella* shells were scattered from its head to its knees. Within a few inches, and parallel to it, were the remains of another infant, also in position; with it also a number of *Marginella* shells and 12 rather long columellas. A few feet farther toward the center was the skeleton of a third infant, near which were found half a pint of *Marginella* shells, as well as 38 columellas of various lengths.

Under these, its outer margin 18 feet from the center, was a large pit a foot in depth, 10 feet long, and from 3 to 3½ feet wide, the bottom

parallel with that of the mound, in which were the remains of 32 and 7 children. Only the bones had been deposited, and they mingled in the most promiscuous manner. In the southeastern part of the pit there were many fragments of human skulls, limb bones, vertebrae, some of them completely incinerated. The only other bones found were a few columellas split lengthwise, none being entire. Just exactly at the middle of the bank, was a grave 4 feet in length and 10 inches deep, in which lay the skeleton of an adult, on the right side, nearly straight, with the head toward the south. Columellas $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches long and one 6 inches long lay by the

side of the bank was 6 feet from the center, 14 skeletons mingled with each other were discovered at its eastern end. They occupied a space 4 feet in length and a little more than 3 feet in thickness, extending a foot above the original level. A clay pipe, many *Marginella* shells, 2 long columellas, and the cremated bones of a child and an adult were among the bones. Four of the skulls lay almost in a vertical line separated by 2 inches of earth.

Just in a few inches of this deposit, toward the center, was a small deposit a foot thick, near the middle of which was a thin stratum of cremated bones of a youth and an adult; scattered through it were white platform pipes, 4 panther claws, and 4 columellas. Five or six shells also were found. Immediately below lay the bones of an infant in proper position, with disk and *Marginella* shell beads; a little to the center on the bottom of the mound were the remains of another infant, who evidently had been born but a few days, and with which were 38 columellas and many disk beads.

At the center of the mound, in soft black earth apparently resulting from decay of organic matter, was a bone deposit 8 feet across. At the eastern margin was the skeleton of an infant¹ having small beads scattered from head to feet. Near this, among the bones, were other fragments of beads; and at various points a broken and a perfect clay well-made steatite pipes, and a triangular arrowhead were found. The arrowhead, like all other finished flint implements found at this site, was delicately worked, thin, symmetric, and sharp. A femur was found that had sustained a compound fracture, the ends having separated fully two inches and healed in that position. Another femur was greatly enlarged, rough, and with a deep hole apparently of tubercular origin in the side running parallel with the shaft.

Two feet above this deposit was one similar but smaller. In it were fragments of burned bones of various parts of the body, as well as a number of teeth.

Four feet west of the center was a grave 2 feet deep, in which lay a skeleton, doubled up, on right side, with the head southward. With it

the infant in this mound had been folded, though none of the many skeletons of older children were extended.

were a gorget of fine finish; a lot of red and yellow ocher; a columella; disk beads; a net or weaving needle, highly polished use, with a hole in the end opposite the point (figure 7);¹ a bone ment in the form of a comb, and the upper portion of another like a yoke or Y shape, delicately worked and covered with incised (figures 8 and 9). It will thus be seen that the number of accompaniments was unusually large for this section.



FIG. 7.— Bone needle from Linville, Virginia.

Over these remains, at the level of the bottom mound, was a folded skeleton, resting on the left the head to the south, with which were 2 columella 5 the other 6 inches long, the latter having a bone stuck in the perforation and broken off even with end of the shell. Just at the northern edge of grave were the bones of an infant; upon them was outer whorl of a conch shell which had been filled with about a pint of *Marginella* shells and in over the body. Above the conch, with less than an of earth between, lay the skull of an adult whose skull which rested on the right side, was doubled, the being toward the south.

At the center, a foot above the bottom, were 18 bones, of large size, cremated before the flesh had removed; some fragments only 2 or 3 inches long burned to a cinder at one end while the other were as fresh in appearance as any bones found. A columella and a panther claw were with them, but have fallen from the bone stratum above. In the under the burned bone was considerable charcoal reached a few inches north of it and stopped at the of a grave a foot deep and 4 feet across, in which 2 skeletons; one doubled, on right side, head to the south; the other apparently in the same position but so decayed as to make this uncertain. With first were 2 bone needles near the top of the skull, 3 columellas 5 to 6 inches long under the skull, and a crystal near the chest; with the other were 5 columella a flint knife, a flint drill, and a lot of shell beads latter scattered over a foot in area.

Immediately north of this grave was another deep containing the skeleton of an adult; the skeleton an infant with columellas and *Marginella* shells lay above it. On the natural level above these was a skeleton accompanied by a very fine gorget, a celt scraper, 7 pieces of hematite

¹This implement had been longer, with a hole farther from the point, but had been broken and a new eye drilled in it.

ained the earth about them a bright red, 3 bone polishers, 4 bone
s, and 6 quartz crystals, one of the latter with a slight groove
a projection from the end. Over this was a layer of charcoal
ing upward to the 10 foot stratum of bone above mentioned, and
ing several hundred *Marginella* shel's that showed indications of
been burned. Above the northern margin of the charcoal layer
skull by which lay 14 columellas; 6 inches to the northward
was another skull with a flint
2 arrowheads, some cores and
2 bone polishers and 2 bone
s; and a foot northward from
t was a third with 3 columellas.
were all at the bottom of the
nd it was impossible to trace
injection between them and the
bones.

ive southwest of the center con-
a doubled skeleton, on the left
ead toward the south; by the
y the lower portion of the orna-
hown in figure 9,¹ and a number
mal ribs 5 or 6 inches long and
ly pointed at one end; at the
rn edge of the grave on the origi-
urface was a mass of red ocher.
this level to the top of the
l, over the grave and on every
it, was a mixture of bones, many
n burned; beads, both shell and
and many columellas.

ht feet east of the center was a
-shape burial pit 6 by 8 feet at
p, extending the entire depth of
ound, the sides being slightly
ed. An inverted pot, holding
1½ pints, lay at one side. There
scores of individual skeletons,

l the bones were crushed, broken,
isplaced, so that very few pieces of skull more than 2 or 3 inches
meter were found. Under this deposit was a grave a foot deep,
north and south by 5½ feet east and west. In this were 18 skel-
including those of 2 infants with whom were mussel shells and
beads. Among them were a piece of decayed wood (apparently a
knot), 22 columellas, a celt, some disk beads, a bone needle,
ootsherds. At the northwestern corner, partly on the natural

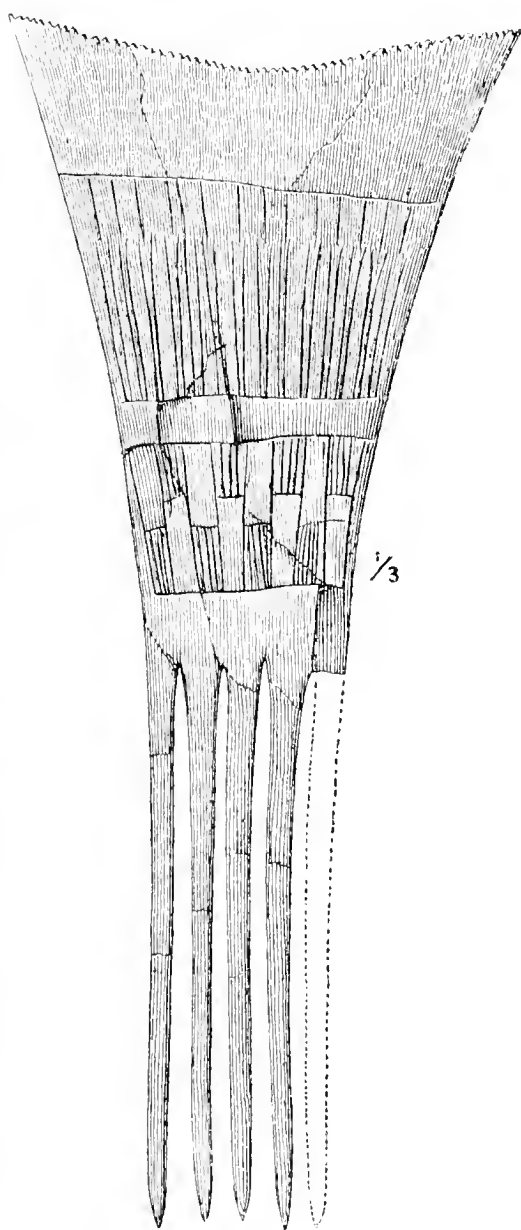


FIG. 8.—Carved bone from Linville, Virginia.

¹ One of these "combs" is 15½ inches, the other 17 inches, in length.

surface and partly within the grave, was a doubled skeleton, on side, with head toward the south. Behind the head was a pot lying on its side, broken in pieces by the pressure of the earth, and containing a tortoise shell and fragments of animal bones. Almost touching the pot, on the opposite side, was another skull lying vertex upward on

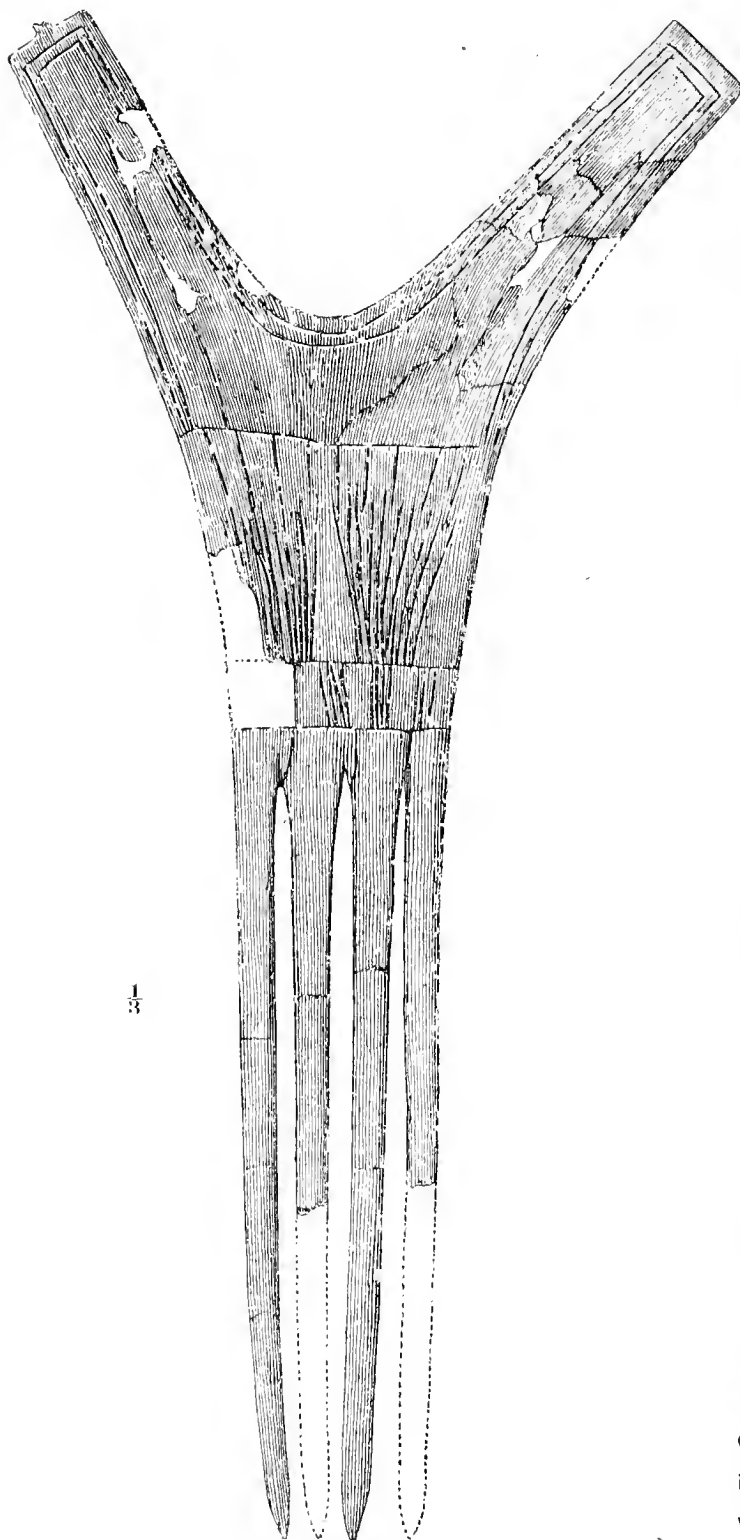


FIG. 9.—Carved bone from Linville, Virginia.

scapulae and back of the arms were in proper places, but the bones of the legs in the lower part of the skeleton were not distinguishable among those which rested upon them. Apparently was a hasty burial, with no effort to place the bones as they belonged. The order and in contact with one scapula was a scapula belonging to a much larger person.

The bones in the upper portion of the funeral shape pit were common with a stratum thick, 25 feet long with an average width of 10 feet. This terminated at the extreme northern edge with similar but slightly smaller pit.

Of necessity the top of the bank of the terrace was in a very irregular line, each deposit, even the 25-foot bank having been thoroughly worked out as described. The projecting mounds were next removed with the same general results as already described, though

was nothing of striking interest found in them. When the line was rectified the face was 12 feet north of the center point. Here 3 graves about 10 or 12 inches deep were found almost in a line, containing skeletons with columellas and *Marginella* shells.

incident with the face at the western side was the edge of a saucer-depression in the original soil, a little more than 4 feet across 3 inches deep at the center. It contained a bed of ashes and al 3 inches thick at the middle and gradually thinning toward les. On this and nearly parallel lay the arm and leg bones of ts, burned black, with no traces of other bones belonging to the bodies. Lying on them, in contact, was the spinal column of an very soft from decay, not in the least degree charred or even -stained. The skull lay at one side of the depression; at the te side was the head of a humerus; between these were many bones so decayed that their character could not be ascertained. e vertebrae were in their proper position, the unburned bones have belonged to more than one individual, whose remains had ntly been placed on the cremated bones after the latter had become

th of the center, 6 feet from the cremated bones, was a skeleton and a half above the bottom of the mound, with a number of shell . A few feet east of this was a grave 8 inches deep, large enough tain only a body closely folded, which rested on its left side, with toward the south. At the top of the skull was a broken clay pipe. ot lower down and almost at the limit of the burials was a large r, concave on both sides, but not otherwise dressed.

he funnel-shape pit which terminated the large bone stratum, as s in a few places in the mass itself, were found bones which, judging heir position, may have belonged to a bundled or doubled skeleton, he evidence is too slight to state this as a fact. Only one relic ound in the northern half of this bone-bed—a dressed piece of el shell an inch and a half square with a hole drilled near the

er the pit was the end of a grave a little more than a foot deep, y 3 feet wide, and extending 12½ feet on a line exactly east and

In it were 19 skeletons, including those of 3 infants and of 2 or 3 children. Only one was doubled, all the other bones having been sciously thrown in. The only specimens found were a few *Mar-* a shells and disk beads.

e soil of the bottom is the black loam found along water courses n overflow frequently; it is very muddy when wet, but easily dug dry. This probably accounts for the location of the mound. r higher places close by on each side of the creek afford ample level e for the construction of such a tumulus, but the soil is a limestone difficult to work by aboriginal methods. The many ways in which emains were deposited are explicable only by the supposition that vas long a general burial place. But there was no village or camp e immediate vicinity, for no burned earth or stones, no ashes or al bones, very few pottery fragments, and not half a dozen flint s were found in the entire structure. The dismembered condition of

remains and the absence of relics in the bone-beds denote the peculiar collection and interment of skeletons, while the position of bones and the finding of various relics in nearly every grave with 1 or 2 skeletons indicate that other persons were buried soon after death. This was especially the case of infants, nearly all of whom had been interred with many beads.

Moreover, the bodies occurred at all levels. In many places graves had been dug after the mound had been partly or even wholly completed. In others—especially in the bone-beds and in 2 or 3 smaller deposits somewhat similar—bones seem to have been laid or thrown on the surface of the mound and covered with soil. The earth was so uniform in color and consistency that this could not be proved.

The total number of skulls found was 388, but in the bone-beds as well as in other places where the bones were much broken, only those were counted of which enough remained in position to make certain there could be no duplication. Neither was any account taken of fragments of cremated skulls found in more than 20 different spots. The mound had been dug into several times previously, in a desultory way, yielding fragmentary skulls to everyone who chose to conduct an excavation. A great many have been destroyed by the plow. Altogether it is probably safe to say that as originally constructed it was the cemetery of not less than 800 individuals. There is no other mound nor any indication of another burial place in the neighborhood but half a mile southward, on the opposite side of the creek, a quantity of chips, spalls, and unfinished implements of flint foreign to the locality have been found.

PAGE COUNTY.

KITE PLACE.

On the land of A. J. Kite, one-fourth of a mile west of Grove Hill on a narrow ridge, is a mound nearly leveled by cultivation. It is 75 feet long, north and south, 20 feet wide, and a foot high. Mr. Kite states that a few years ago he found near the extreme northern end, just beneath the surface, 17 extended bodies radiating like the spokes of a wheel, the skulls lying almost in contact. Over the face of each skeleton was a sheet of mica about 10 by 12 inches and nearly an inch thick, supported by a stone on each side of the skull, no other supports being found. The only art relics were a few gorgets. Afterward, near the center of the mound, Mr. Kite unearthed a sandstone platform pipe with a turtle carved on top of the bowl, the legs and tail in relief on the stem, the head projecting on the side opposite the stem hole; also about a peck of well-finished quartzite arrowpoints or spearheads.

At the extreme southern end a few boulders rested on the original surface over a narrow space about 5 feet long, near one end of which was a side-notched ax and near the other end a sheet of mica; between them was a slate gorget with 2 perforations. A gorget was found

point on the bottom; and chips of quartzite, scraps of mica, and
of arrows were abundant through the entire structure.
the bottom land below this mound the flood of 1870 uncovered
between 200 and 300 aboriginal fire beds, from 4 to 6 feet in diameter,
on the bare surface or on a stratum of bowlders carefully placed.
cities of flakings, broken and burned bones, burned stones, and
indications of a village site were washed out.

PRICE FARM.

the farm of C. D. Price, half a mile north of Alma, on the summit
hill overlooking the largest bottom on the Shenandoah, is a mound
28 feet and 2 feet high, composed of
and stone in about equal quantities.
the center, over an area 4 feet in diam-
the stones reached to the hard gravelly
il. No relics or traces of bone were in
it, but it was evident from the appear-
of the earth that a body, or bodies, had
deposited in it.

LEE LONG FARM.

a high point on the farm of Lee Long,
ing the Price place on the north, is a
cairn similar to many others in this
n. Nothing was found in it.

PHILIP LONG FARM.

the farm of Philip Long, 3 miles south-
of White House ford, are 3 mounds
1, after much mutilation by plow and
2, are not more than 2 feet high, and
3, are, the first, 50 by 25 feet, the longer
axis northeast and southwest; the second, 25
feet northwest from the first and parallel to
it by 28 feet; and the third, 10 feet north
of the second, 37 by 25 feet, the longer axis
west and southeast. They are men-
tioned in Kercheval's History of the Valley,
in which he also states that many Indian graves
were found immediately around them; but no trace of these can be found,
and it is probable that the author alludes to depressions from which
the earth was taken to form the mounds.

the first the central portion was excavated over an area 12 by 25 feet.
In several places southwest of the center small fragments of bone were
found, but not enough to denote the number or position of the bodies.
The earth around them was unchanged in appearance or color. Six

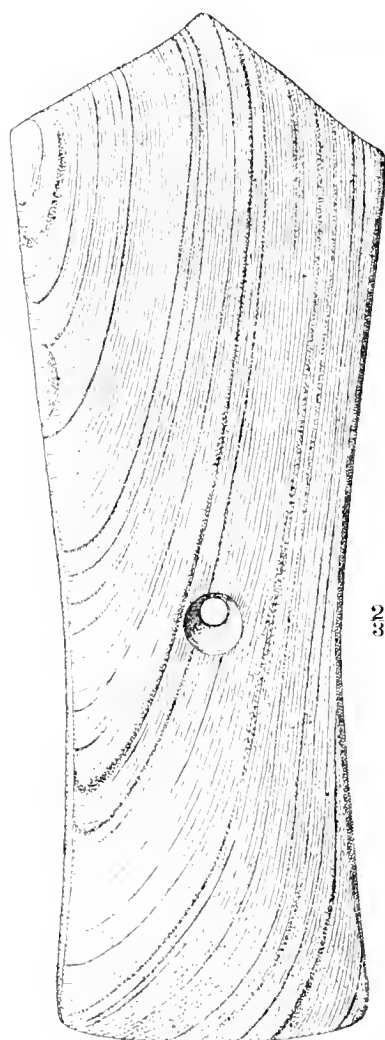


FIG. 10. — Gorget from Philip Long mound, Page county Virginia.

feet southwest of the center in a space not more than 4 feet square 4 deposits of relics, all on the original surface, with only one of were any traces of bone. These consisted of a striped slate g (figure 10), a rectangular slate gorget with 2 holes, some red o several pieces of quartz crystal, some small, smooth quartz pe

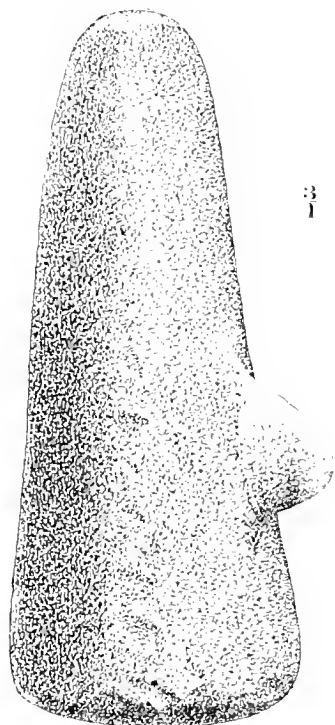


FIG. 11.—Unfinished pipe from Philip Long mound, Page county, Virginia.

3

a very large flint flake, a flint knife, 6 arrowheads, and a gorget-form piece of slate roughly finished; finally, a large triangular knife, some pieces of quartz, 2 rough celt scrapers of banded rock, and an unfinished pipe of micaceous stone (figure 11). The mound was composed entirely of earth.

In the second mound, 13 feet west of the center, were some fragments of bones with which were a sandstone platform pipe (figure 12), arrowpoints and spearheads of flint and chert, a small gorget of shale, another of sandstone, a small plate of mica, and pieces of crystal.

The third mound contained about the same several wagon loads of stones which had all been taken out and thrown back by a previous investigator. It is reported they formed a vault which was a skeleton with a few relics. 3 feet west of the center were fragments of pottery with a single tooth worn to the neck; and at the same distance south of the center were a bone

gorget with one hole, another with two holes, a third unfinished, and 2 arrowheads. Four feet northwest of the center were some soft mud fragments of the skull of a body that extended toward the west.

In the river bottom under the spur on which these mounds were built some human bones were exposed a few years ago by a fire.

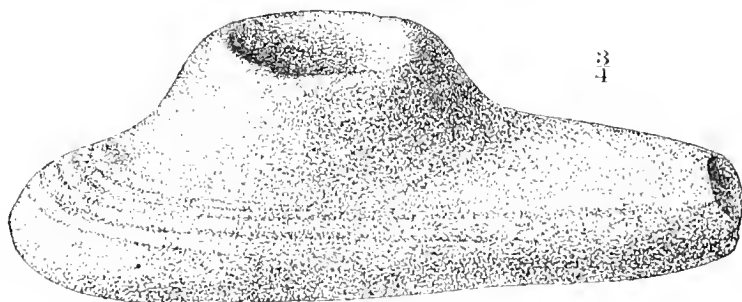


FIG. 12.—Pipe from Philip Long mound, Page county, Virginia.

3
4

and a great many spalls, chips, and implements in various stages of manufacture have been picked up.

BRUBAKER FARM.

On the farm of A. D. Brubaker, near the mouth of Massanet creek, is a small spot on the bank of a level terrace where a mound

to have stood. No elevation is now apparent, but arrowheads and chippings are very plentiful.

GANDER PLACE.

On the top of a hill near the house of D. H. Gander, half a mile above the House ford and nearly opposite the mouth of Massanutten, was a small stone mound which has been destroyed. On an adjacent site the flood of 1870 washed out burned stones, fragments of pottery, flint chippings, and several skeletons.

BOWERS FARM.

On the farm of J. C. Bowers, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Luray, opposite the mouth of Mill creek, on the first ridge rising above the river, is a mound of earth and stone 30 feet in diameter and 30 inches high. The northern side is a depression 15 by 30 feet, 2 feet deep, the mound being continuous from its bottom to the top of the mound. Most of the stones were at the central portion where several wagon loads of bowlers had been carefully laid up in the form of a V, with the open end toward the east. From the apex to the extremity of either arm was between 12 and 13 feet. The right or southern arm rested on the undisturbed original surface. No relics or traces of bone were found under it. Beneath the left or northern branch was an irregular excavation filled with large stones, between which very little earth had remained. The western end of the excavation was nearly circular, 4 feet in diameter and a foot in depth, the bottom being covered with a mixture of clay and sand, which had been put there while wet, and pounded smooth and level. It was as hard as cement and under the pick split into small flakes. Traces of bony substance were found in it; also 3 pits sufficiently far apart to denote that they belonged to different individuals. One, similar to that illustrated in figure 10, was of green slate; another was of black slate, rectangular, with two perforations; the third, like the second in form, of black shale, much softened by moisture. A trench a foot in width joined the northeastern side of this grave to another measuring 5 to 6 feet across, with an average depth of 2 feet, the sides of which were covered with a substance similar to that on the bottom of the first. It was roughly made, with no attempt at regularity or symmetry, and contained no relics or traces of bones. An excavation a foot wide and the same in depth, with smooth, even sides and bottom, extended $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the eastern side; nothing was found there. The arrangement of bowlders and the peculiar shape of the pits in this mound were different from anything else observed in the Shenandoah valley.

BURNER PLACE.

On the river bottom, half a mile above the Bowers farm, near Jacob Burner's distillery, a village site was uncovered by the flood of 1870.

Little information concerning these remains or the character of art products uncovered by the freshet was obtainable.

VEENY FARM.

On a hill on the farm of Lee Veeny, half a mile above the Bluffs place, are 2 small mounds, both of which have been opened. It is reported that pottery was found in one.

RUFFNER PLACE.

For nearly a mile along the bottom lands of Renben and Ben Run below Ruffner ford, a mile north of Hamburg, the flood of 1870 disclosed at intervals hearths and fireplaces, probably over 200 in all. They were close to the river bank and from 2 to 6 feet in diameter. Great quantities of flint and quartzite chips, burned stones, fragments of pottery, many fine arrowpoints and spearheads (one of Flint ridge stone) and a very large black steatite platform pipe have been found.

BAUSERMAN FARM.

On the farm of George Bauserman, a mile and a half above Indian ferry and 3 miles north-west of Luray, is a village site on a low bluff overlooking the bottom. Chippings are abundant, and many arrowheads have been found here and in the adjacent bottom lands. The Indian massacre in the valley occurred at this point in 1766.

DEAL FARM.

Three miles north-west of Luray, opposite Shuler, at Bixler ferry, on the farm of Mrs. Deal, are 2 mounds on a plateau that rises about 100 feet above the river bottom. They are a hundred yards apart on a nearly north-west and south-east. The one nearer the bluff is 20 feet in diameter and 18 inches above the surrounding level. On the north side the slope continues unbroken to the bottom of a ditch a foot and 4 feet wide which embraces a third of the circumference. The top face of the mound was covered with a single stratum of bowlders. Below these, appearing below these until within 4 or 5 feet of the center on the north side. Here they began to increase in numbers and finally extended to the bottom of a pit 4 feet in diameter which reached to the gravelly subsoil at a depth of 18 inches. Across the bottom of the pit were irregular spots and patches not wider at any point than 18 inches, a streak of powdered specular iron ore. On this, close to one end of the pit, were some scraps of mica, a few flint fragments, pieces of quartz crystal, a lump of red ocher, a slate gorget with two perforations and curving sides, a rectangular gorget with two perforations, another of similar shape but with one perforation, and a chaledonite spearhead nearly 6 inches long (figure 13). There was no trace of human bones. Evidently a body had been deposited at the bottom of the grave and the accompanying articles, stones placed over it until they reached the surface.

pe of the removed earth, which had been thrown out on every side, earth piled over and around them, and the mound covered a layer of bowlders.

Another mound was somewhat larger, being 24 feet across and 2 feet high. It had been previously excavated, but examination of so much as remained undisturbed showed that it was constructed in the same manner as the first. Four feet from its base was the inner margin—a shallow ditch extending two-thirds of the way around on the north, western, and southern sides.

HENRY BRUMBACK FARM.

The farm of Henry Brumback, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Luray, near the Wolf Pass run, just above its confluence with Hawksbill creek, is a mound 13 feet high and 80 feet in diameter; but being cultivated it was 8 or 9 feet in height. The bottom is level, subject to overflow, and composed entirely of material deposited by the creek, none of it being due to the position of rock in place. Bowlders of various sizes from the foothills on the east are scattered sparsely along the stream, but their number increases in numbers toward the hill. The ground is covered with them. Spalls, fragments, and entire specimens are abundant on the surface; and though all the objects point unmistakably to a comparatively recent date for the deposition of the soil, these objects are perfect types both in form and material of the "paleolithic" implements from the gravels.

Circles were marked off from the center of the mound, the radii in multiples of 5 feet, from a diameter of 50 feet to the outer circle. This area was excavated to a depth of 2 feet below the surrounding level, each zone being entirely removed before the one next to it was touched. In the outer zone at least 10 different deposits of human bones were found at various depths, a dozen or more of them being remains of cremated persons. They were so decayed that the date of burial or number of individuals was not determinable. None extended beyond the outer circle. On the eastern side was a small pile of stones on the surface level; nothing was found under them.

BULL W=23—4



FIG. 13.—Spearhead from Deal mound Page county, Virginia.

At the beginning of the second zone, 20 feet from the center on the northern side, were 3 skulls almost in contact and lying on the longer bones which were much decayed and broken. Two of these were 2 others under the same conditions. For several feet on each side and toward the center from these skulls every square foot of the pick uncovered human bones, most of them soft as wax. Northeast of the center, mostly in this zone but partly in the first one, was a thin layer of pine bark charcoal with some small objects or limbs, apparently spread with some care over the surface of the mound as it stood at this stage. Below it the earth showed no trace of fire; but resting on and coextensive with it was a stratum of burned earth having considerable variation in thickness. All but a smaller deposit was near the skulls above mentioned.

Sixteen feet south of the center were the remains of a young man consisting of a skull with the knobs of the horns, a portion of the jaw, some cervical and dorsal vertebrae, the latter with the ribs attached, the pelvic bones, and a few caudal vertebrae. No arms or limbs or scapulae were present, though all the bones found in their proper relative positions, the ribs extending into the ears as if the body of the carcass had been thrown on the ground and covered with earth during the construction of the mound. On the subsoil a few inches west of these bones, and 8 or 10 inches south, was a folded human skeleton. The teeth were much worn, the mandible slender but long, the femur measuring 18 inches.

On the eastern side was a cart load of bowlders covering an area of 14 feet from north to south and reaching to within 10 feet of the center. The deposit was irregular, the bottom varying a foot or more from a horizontal plane, not holding the same level more than a few inches at any part. In places the decayed bone formed a bed 5 or 6 inches in thickness with scarcely any included earth; in other places it was a thin layer of pine bark charcoal, on which lay a lot of bones, certainly the remains of more than one body; with the southern end, were a triangular knife and 2 triangular arrowheads of quartzite. The hole had been filled to the general level with earth and space 1 by 2 feet covered with an inch layer of cremated human bones and other bones, showing no trace of fire, deposited on them.

Toward the center, with only a few inches of earth intervening, was a similar excavation, the northern end opposite the middle of the first one, which it duplicated in construction and contents, with the exception of 4 large columellas.

Just above and west of the stone pile began a bone-bed extending 14 feet from north to south and reaching to within 10 feet of the center. The deposit was irregular, the bottom varying a foot or more from a horizontal plane, not holding the same level more than a few inches at any part. In places the decayed bone formed a bed 5 or 6 inches in thickness with scarcely any included earth; in other places it was a thin layer of pine bark charcoal, on which lay a lot of bones, certainly the remains of more than one body; with the southern end, were a triangular knife and 2 triangular arrowheads of quartzite. The hole had been filled to the general level with earth and space 1 by 2 feet covered with an inch layer of cremated human bones and other bones, showing no trace of fire, deposited on them.

st disappeared; while in one part there were several thin layers interstratified with thicker layers of earth, making the deposit through a vertical space of 2 feet. One large and several small allas and also a rude clay pipe were among the bones.

The third zone, nearly north of the center, 2 feet above the bottom, a long-stemmed steatite pipe; south of the center a grave 5 by 8 feet, in axis east and west, extended through the 2 feet of sand sub-he yellow clay beneath. The bottom was covered by a mass coal and burned earth, on which the disarticulated skeletons of more individuals had been thrown at random after the fire had down; burned and unburned fragments of bone were mingled, the cremation was not a part of the burial ceremony; no relics with them, but in the earth just above were many fragments of an flat bone ornament. Over a small portion of the bottom was a tile which extended upward into the body of the mound; the sand had been thrown back after the bones were interred. A north of east from the center was a kettle-shape pit 5 feet in

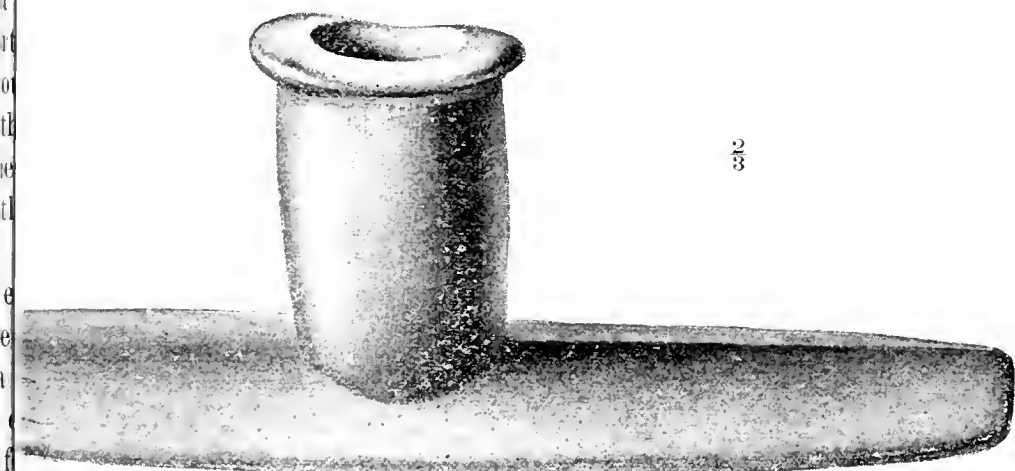


FIG. 14.—Pipe from Henry Brumback mound, Page county, Virginia.

er at the top and 2 feet deep. The bottom was lined with tiles, some of the pieces being 6 inches in diameter. Another, north (a foot of solid earth separating them), was 3 feet in diameter and 6 inches deep, with the usual contents of charcoal and decayed bone. North of the center was a fourth pit, 6 feet in diameter and 30 inches deep, extending to the solid gravel. The bottom was covered with 6 inches of charcoal; scattered through this was nearly a cart load of burned stones, none of them weighing more than 8 or 10 pounds. Fragments of bone and a steatite platform pipe (figure 14) lay on the bottom. The next stratum of 6 inches was of earth; then a layer 2 feet, the main axis east and west, was covered with tiles, in and on which were traces of bone. Whether the circular pit had been filled to a depth of only 12 inches and the second stratum made at once, or whether it had been made level with the first and another grave dug afterward, could not be determined.

West of these was a grave 3 feet in diameter and a foot deep. west of this, or northwest of the center, was another, 6 by 2 feet north and south, in which were 6 columellas close to a skull that had been partially burned, the teeth being completely calcined. South of the center was a shallow grave 6 by 4 feet, extending northeast and southwest; the bottom was covered with charcoal intermingled with decayed bone. These 8 graves—or 7 separate pits—were the only ones almost in a circle around the central part of the mound, but at various distances from one another.

In the fourth zone, south of the center, several columellas, as well as a number of shell disk beads, were found at the original surface level, and 2 feet above them were still other columellas and a handful of *Marginella* with the bones of a hand and wrist by a skull. The soil was soft from decay. Southeastward from the center a steatite bowl and a pipe were found, but no human remains occurred near it.

Throughout this zone were beds of decayed bone, mostly at the surface and 3 feet above the bottom, though detached masses occurred at various levels; while small deposits of burned human bones, either with or without others showing no marks of heat, were frequent.

East and southeast of the center was a grave 8 by 4 feet, north and south, very irregular in depth and outline, extending to 30 inches below surface level. The bottom was covered with decayed and burned stones, and traces of bone, among which were 8 small teeth, charred; with a skull at the margin nearest the center, an arrowhead and a flat pebble drilled for a gorget.

The removal of these four zones left a central area 10 feet square. Near the center of this, on the southern side, among fragments of bone on and above the surface level, were 15 triangular arrowheads of quartz and quartzite, one of them stemmed, the only specimen of this kind found in the mound. A few inches south of these, and at a higher level, were numerous soft and broken columellas. Others were found at various places in the block, sometimes with decayed bones, but at times alone, all traces of the bodies with which they had been associated having disappeared. Northeastward from the center were fragments of pieces of a small but very thick pot.

Beneath this area were 3 graves, south, northwest, and north of the central point, each large enough to contain several bodies. They were irregular in outline and depth, extending in places to the gravel below. The bottom of each was covered with a layer of decayed bone which reached a few inches up the sides; on this were fragments of decayed bone, but nothing else.

Throughout the mound were boulders, 2 or 3 in a place, and small deposits of bones, though never in sufficient numbers to constitute a grave. As a rule they were placed above the head. One, with a natural cavity, had been so placed as barely to touch a cranium, the stone resting on the earth all around it.

pits and graves appear to have been made with reference to disposition around a given point.¹

er mounds in this county in which specimens were found mica and gorgets, but no beads nor shells, while this yielded of the latter, but not a flake of mica nor a gorget, except a stone whose only artificial feature was a rudely drilled hole.

CULLERS FARM.

summit of a hill on the farm of Lee Cullers, next west of the k farm, is a small mound 18 by 28 feet, the longer axis nearly west, parallel with the ridge on which it stands.

he eastern end was a small pile of stones resting on the surface, but nothing was found under them.

middle of the mound, stones extended to the bottom of a y 2 feet and a foot deep, trending nearly southeast and north-

l 21-23, 1894, this locality was further examined by Professor W. H. l W J McGee. About 100 yards northeast of the large mound, on the al bottom, a number of graves were found, roughly arranged in a line st and west. All were broken up by plowing to such an extent that the ere fragmentary and indiscriminately intermingled. The graves were the dark color, due to organic matter, in the freshly plowed surface. In its of human bones and potsherds were found; in some cases human teeth nd in one instance the distal portion of the tibia of a deer was picked up, as observed in several graves, but no calcined bones were seen.

s of exceptional interest as an illustration of aboriginal industry. Pass -sized mill stream, flows over a bed of small bowlders and cobbles with obles, consisting in part of an exceptionally hard and tough diabase, and l texture the diabase cobbles were admirably adapted to manufacture primitive fashion. The extent of manufacture is indicated by numerous resenting all stages from that of a few trial or initial blows to nearly plements. These rejects are of special note in that nearly all represent icture of broad-pointed implements—celts or axes—rather than sharp- ojects, such as those represented by the rejectage in the well-known n Piney branch and Delaware river. A nearly complete celt, showing by which it was wrought out of the original cobble, and ground only edge, was among the objects picked up, and it was evidently the form primitive artisan had in mind in his work on the cobbles which resulted ures.

ce of the diabase cobbles was sought by following Pass run toward its e the summit of the Blue ridge. Traced upstream, the fragments increase number until, about the confluence of the branches as they emerge from in gorges, the material was found to prevail, commonly in the form of fders; and well within the gorges the rock was found in place as a great ass. In view of the rude appliances and purposes of the red men the site outh of Pass run could not be better chosen by civilized intelligence. itive tools the hard, tough rock could not be quarried where it occurs in great bowlders of the upper reaches could not be reduced. A few hun- below the site, with the confluence of the larger Hawksbill creek and its bbles, the material is too sparse for profitable seeking. At the site only st and hardest specimens have been preserved by the selection of stream hey are of fit size for convenient flaking and sufficiently numerous for g.—W J McGEE.

west. At the eastern end against the slope were a large unperforated gorget, some flint and quartz chips, and a long, slender flint flake. From these 5 small plates of mica, a quartz blade, 5 roughly flaked flint knives, and a shale gorget in fragments from which were found.

On the point between the Hawksbill and the Shenandoah was formerly a small stone mound, but it is now entirely destroyed. Many relics have been found in the field in which it stood.

J. A. BRUMBACK FARM.

On the farm of J. A. Brumback, at Beyler ferry, is a small mound almost effaced by cultivation.

ALGER FARM.

On the farm of A. J. Alger, 8 miles northwest of Laray, on a spur which extends from Massanutten mountain to the Shenandoah, a mound 50 feet long and from 22 to 28 feet in breadth, the longer nearly northwest and southeast, or about parallel with the spur. The height varies from 4 to 5 feet. A broad shallow ditch extends around it, the inner edge being 3 to 4 feet from the base of the mound. Excavation proved it to consist of two nearly circular earth mounds whose bases overlapped on the adjacent sides, the whole being covered with bowlders to a depth of 1 to 2 feet. Thirteen feet inward from the southeastern end and 8 feet from the northern side was a grave deep enough to contain an extended body. Two feet southwest of this pit 3 feet in diameter. From these to the southern edge of the mound extended a streak of burned earth and charcoal 6 to 10 feet in breadth, apparently the remains of a fire on the surface. Eighteen feet inward from the northern side, was a pit 5 feet in diameter containing a few fragments of soft bones, among which were the teeth of a child and an adult; also a broken flint spearhead. Twenty feet inward from the northern side, was a grave 5 feet long. Twenty-eight feet inward from the center line was a grave 4 by 1½ feet. All of these reached only to the subsoil, and in none of them, except as mentioned above, were found any relics or traces of bone. Forty feet inward, or 10 feet from the western end, equidistant from the sides of the mound, was a grave 7 feet long extending a foot into the hard gravelly clay, which is difficult to penetrate even with a pick. Much of the earth removed has been thrown back and mingled with cobblestones or bowlders. Near the center were 2 small copper beads and a scrap of mica. At the western end were an unperforated gorget-form piece of slate (not perforated), a piece of green slate broken and redrilled, a piece of mica, a flint arrowhead, a quartzite knife, a piece of white quartz, and a piece of quartz crystal. Stones filled all the graves and were piled above them to the top of the mound. In several of the graves flat stones were inclined against the sides with one end in the bottom, as if poles or other supports had

across to protect the bodies and had decayed, thus allowing the to fall in. This feature was observed in nearly every mound in the valley in which slabs were found.

RILEYVILLE

the farm of F. M. Huffman, a mile southwest of Rileyville, is a ridge somewhat lower at the middle than at either end. In this depression is a mound 60 feet long, 20 to 24 feet wide, and 2 to 3 feet high, being lower and narrower at the middle than near the ends. The longer axis is nearly east and west or at a right angle to the ridge, running across the latter to the slope on either side. There is a shallow ditch along each side of the mound and a stratum of bowlders ranging from 10 to 50 pounds in weight covers the top. It will be noted that the method of construction is exactly the same as that of the Alger mound.

At the extreme western end was a grave 6 feet by 18 inches, dug down to the subsoil, partially refilled with earth, and then covered with a pile of bowlders. This is unusual in such graves, as no others have been found in the valley in which the rocks did not extend to the surface. A foot from the eastern end of the grave, just below the stones,

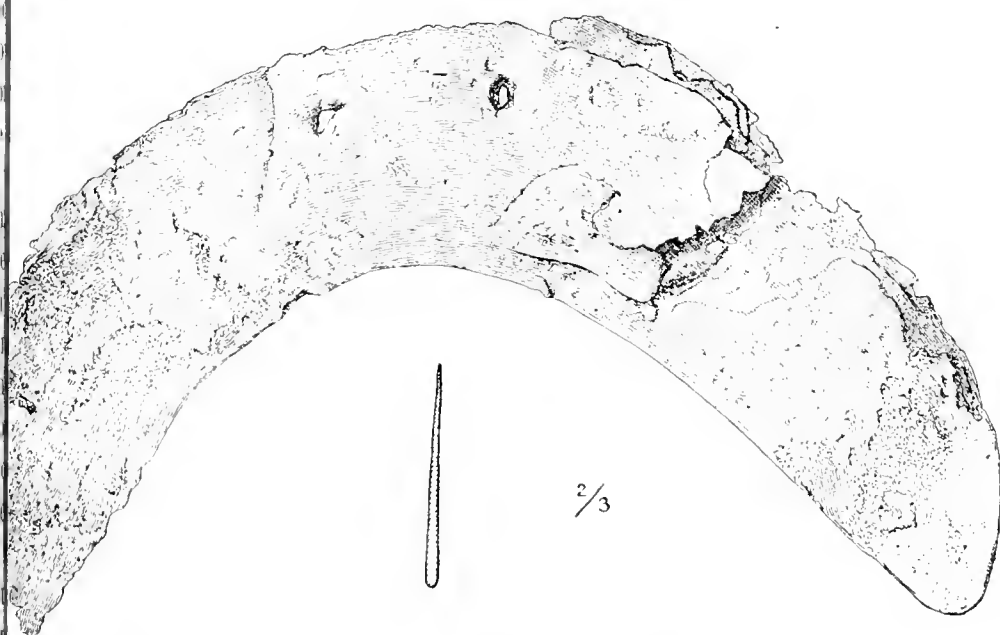


FIG. 15.—Copper crescent from F. M. Huffman mound, Page county, Virginia.

The crescent of copper 6 inches across the horns, with 3 small holes punched near the convex edge (figure 15). Directly under this, with 6 inches of earth intervening, were 8 triangular black flint knives. Two feet from these, at a slightly lower level, was a double handful of quartzite chips and spalls.

14 feet from the end began a mass of stones covering a space 8 feet in diameter at the top of the mound and filling a grave 6 by 4 feet deep, which reached a few inches into the soil. On the bottom, a few feet

from the eastern end, were two pieces of quartz crystal and a rectangular gorget in which a hole had been started but not completed.

Midway between the extremities of the mound were 2 graves 5 feet extending slightly below the original surface, and 6 feet beyond these was another of the same size and general character reaching to the subsoil.

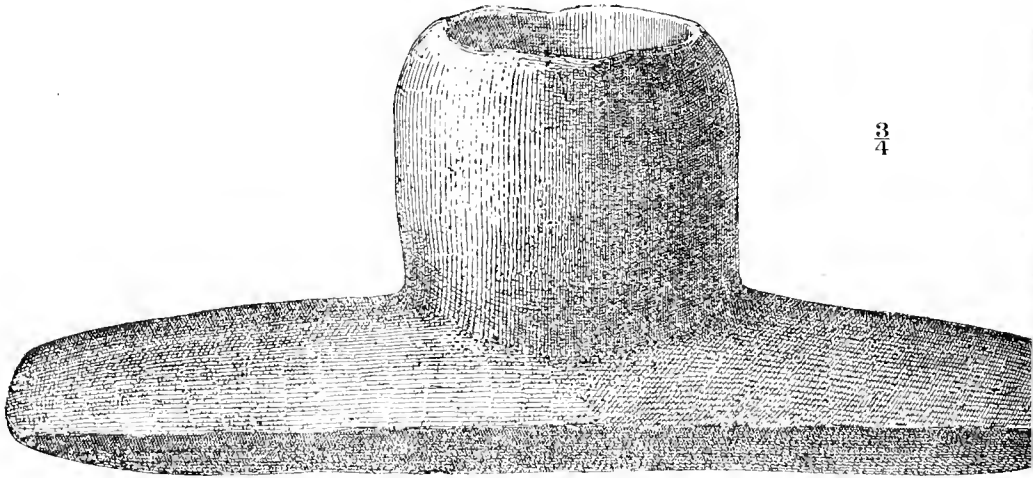


FIG. 16.—Pipe from F. M. Huffman mound, Page county, Virginia.

At 16 feet from the eastern end of the mound were 4 graves on a nearly north and south. The northern one, near the edge of mound, was quite shallow and 1 by 5 feet in extent. The next was same length, but 6 inches wider. At its eastern end was some glistening black substance mingled with the earth, in which was a rectangular gorget 2 by 5 inches with one hole. Near the middle

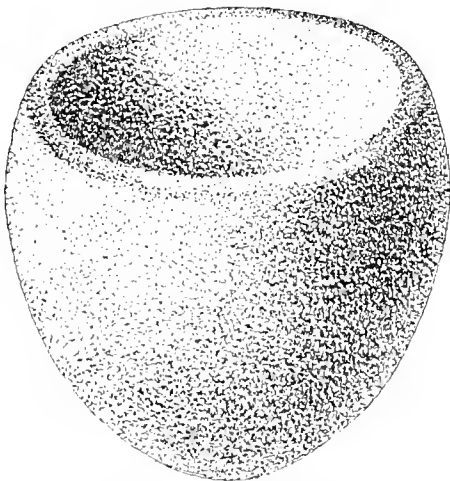


FIG. 17.—Paint cup from F. M. Huffman mound, Page county, Virginia.

was a smaller gorget of similar form with two holes. Against the northern side, close to the center, was another, still smaller with curved sides. Near the western end, 6 inches below the level of the first gorget found, was a large plate of mica, thus suggesting that the bottom of the grave had been made level. A pine stump had been burned on the spot where it was dug. Charcoal and resin from the roots were traced below and on either side of the cavation.

The third grave was 3 feet in diameter. At the center lay a finely finished form pipe of bluish-gray sandstone, the bowl upward (figure 16), and a paint cup or unfinished pipe of same material (figure 17). The fourth grave, almost at the margin of the mound, measured 2 by 5 feet, and was dug to the subsoil. At its eastern end were a small gorget and a few scraps of mica.

o feet east of the first of these graves, almost at the edge of the d, was one 3 feet in diameter, reaching to the subsoil; and at the me eastern end of the mound was another not quite so deep, in diameter.

all cases the measurements given apply to the bottom of the , the top being larger, owing to the outward inclination of the whose slope was not at all even or regular. No traces of bone were in any of them. The longer graves lay parallel with the main axis mound, and the position of the relics indicates that the bodies been placed in them with the heads toward the east. The clay of the thin coating of soil was of the consistency of putty.

nifestly there were three periods of construction. At the eastern graves were covered by a mound about 24 feet in diameter; a et west of this a similar mound was made over 2 graves; then additional graves were made in the narrow space between, suffi- stone and earth being piled above to give the appearance of a e mound, but not enough to make it symmetric in form. Each of rger graves may have contained more than one body.

gments of mica, quantities of quartzite chips and spalls, and ionally a knife or arrowhead were scattered through the earth of mound. A piece of clay pipe was found near the top.

the adjoining farm of J. R. Huffman, on a knoll somewhat higher the ridge, is a small cairn now nearly destroyed.

KEYSER FARM.

the farm of J. W. Keyser, three-fourths of a mile northwest of ville, is a cave from which several human skulls have been ob- d. In the débris near the mouth many fragmentary bones occur, n a room about 30 feet farther back bones are resting on and dded in the stalagmite. Some entire skulls have been found in oom.

systematic investigation is impossible until the opening to the cave atly enlarged and the accumulated matter cleaned out.

M. LONG FARM.

the farm of Mrs Michael Long, 2½ miles north of Rileyville, on a locally known as "Indian Grave ridge," are 2 stone mounds, of which have been ravaged to such an extent as to render further ination useless. One is 70 feet in length with a breadth of 15 feet; the other is about 30 feet in diameter; each probably 3 or 4 high originally.

IDA.

the farm of A. Shipe, near Ida, are 2 small mounds or boulder which have long been known as Indian graves; but they are on

the slope of the hill instead of on the top, and may have been heaped up when the land was cleared.

PRINTZ PLACE.

On John S. Printz's land, on Dry run, is a small stone heap in which, it is claimed, human bones and fragments of pottery have been taken; but it lies on the slope of the Blue ridge, fully 1,000 feet above the base, and a stream of water flows from beneath it.

KOONTZ PLACE.

Near the Gordonsville turnpike, a mile above Kite mills, at the foot of the Blue ridge, on the land of David Koontz, is a field where hundreds of arrowpoints and spearheads and many hoes and celts have been found. The ground is covered with chips and spalls, and it seems to be the site of an extensive factory. Quartz and quartzite bowls and argillite in pieces that may be wrought into implements with little labor, are abundant. The ground is too sterile for cultivation and the nearest level land is fully a mile away.

A very small earth mound in which some fragments of mica have been found, stood on a terrace between the two Hawksbill creeks, a mile and a half south of Luray.

SHENANDOAH COUNTY.

STRASBURG.

A little more than a mile south of Strasburg, on the land of Funk, is a mound 3 feet high and 30 feet in diameter. It stands on a bluff overlooking North fork of the Shenandoah, and is composed of earth and stone in about equal quantities, the latter, sometimes weighing 200 pounds, being sandstone boulders from the surface and shale or limestone slabs from the bluff.

Three graves were found extending a little less than a foot into compact clay soil, each about 6 feet long and 16 or 18 inches wide, north and south, and nearly equidistant from the center of each other. In one, nothing was found; in another, decayed bones; in the third, traces of bone, a rude quartz knife, and a sheet of mica. The rocks piled over them had settled to the bottom of each.

On the opposite side of the river, south of this mound, is another 18 inches high and 20 feet in diameter, similar in construction except that it was built of shale slabs, there being no sandstone boulders near. It is on the northern end of a ridge in a sharp curve of the river and covered two graves, the longer axis north and south, the first on the north. They were about 5 feet apart, the eastern end of the southern one opposite the middle of the northern one. No trace of bones was found.

Half a mile south of this mound, in a field that rises from the river on a gentle slope, is an area of about 2 acres, known as "Indian Camp." The soil is black and very productive, but no pottery, burned bones, or any other of the usual remains have ever been found. At the bottom just below Mr Funk's house a flood some years ago washed off a considerable quantity of soil, disclosing several places where the earth over a space of 5 or 6 feet was very red, as if it had been burned. These were possibly the sites of fire beds, but no trace of them is now to be seen.

VICINITY OF NEWMARKET.

Near the mouth of Smith creek, 5 miles north of Newmarket, is a mound, now almost leveled by cultivation. Some human bones and artifacts have been dug or plowed out of it.

It was at this point that Peyton¹ and Kercheval² located the Seneca mounds. The latter says all the tribe, except two boys, were killed. The mound, whose height he gives as 12 or 15 feet, contained the bones of the slain, being "literally filled with human skeletons." But the author appears not to reflect that a mound of such height could hardly be constructed by "two boys," or be so nearly obliterated by plow.

On the adjoining farm, near the river, are 2 mounds. One has been leveled and is reported to have contained an extended skeleton covered with flat stones. A grooved ax of about 3 pounds' weight, a flint knife 6 inches long, some arrowheads, and a steatite platform pipe with a stem 3 inches wide, the cylindrical bowl 5 inches long and joining the stem at an angle of about 135°, are among the artifacts, which it is claimed were found with the skeleton.

Another mound a mile north of town on ground overlooking the river, and a third a mile southeast of town in a narrow bottom on the eastern bank of Smith creek, have been completely destroyed. Some human bones have been exhumed in this bottom; it is not known whether they belonged to Indians.

WOODSTOCK.

Half a mile south of Woodstock, on the farm of E. M. Bushong, is a large mound on top of a ridge commanding an extensive view in every direction. It is now about 35 feet across and 18 inches high. Fifteen feet northeast of the center on the original surface under a layer of limestone which had been carried from some ravine in the vicinity—there being none in place nearer than a quarter of a mile away—were some fragments of bones apparently of a person about 14 years of age. Two feet south of this, in the mound, were a few decayed bones belonging to another skeleton.

¹ Peyton, J. L., History of Augusta County, 1882, p. 6.

² Kercheval, S., History of the Valley, 1833, p. 50.

Fragments of bone were under a small heap of stones 4 feet south west of the first; on the stones was the extended skeleton of an adult, apparently an intrusive burial; by its side lay a bone needle. Another intrusive burial was indicated by some fragments of bones a foot above the bottom and just south of the skeleton last mentioned.

Under the highest point of the mound was the southern margin of a burial pit 16 inches in depth. It had first been dug in circular form with a diameter of 5 feet; afterward it had been extended toward the west, making a pear-shape cavity 7 feet in length. In this were portions of 15 skulls. In two places were a few teeth which may have belonged to some of these skulls or to others which had entirely disappeared. The clay was very wet and of wax-like consistency; consequently the bones could not be taken out except in small fragments almost as soft as the mud. They were mingled in confusion, showing skeleton burials. Several of the skulls were very thin; in at least 5 of them the teeth were very small and not at all worn, while in some the teeth were worn to the necks.

A fine perforated gorget, a bear tusk with the root half grown away, and a minute quantity of wad were the only relics in the grave, although a soft slate gorget with two perforations was found on the surface above it. The pit was filled with 8 or 10 wagon loads of limestone slabs, each from 10 to 100 pounds in weight, which extended beyond its limits on every side and reached the top of the mound.

Four feet south of the grave were a few bones a foot above the original surface; and 4 feet farther was another stone pile that probably covered a skeleton though no bones were found under it.

Near the southern edge of the mound was another skeleton protected by a small pile of stones.

It is probable that a mound 15 to 18 feet across and about 3 feet high was first built over the large grave; and that afterward the other skeletons were interred, perhaps at various times, the earth and stone were thrown over them destroying the symmetry of the mound and changing the position of its summit.

At Dr Riddel's, 4 miles above the town, on the opposite side of the river, is a place possessing all the features that would fulfill the requirements of an Indian village; and many burned stones, unfinished implements, fire beds, and small areas of black earth are found.

A trail from South branch, across North mountain, passed over French mountain (Massanutten), near Woodstock, into Page valley.¹ It probably led to the country east of the Blue ridge.

WARREN COUNTY.

A number of small mounds or cairns formerly existed in Warren county, but nearly all have been destroyed and scarcely a trace of them now remains. Four of the mounds were on the hill back of French

¹ Kercheval, History of the Valley, p. 51.

tal, near the college building, and 2 others were situated on the
at opposite the junction of the two Happy creeks.

even miles above Front Royal, on the farm of Captain Simpson,
posite Gooney run, were 4 cairns, one of them 20 by 20 feet, the others
h smaller.

ere were several cairns on the farm of Dr Haynie, 9 miles below
nt Royal; many relics, mainly arrowpoints and spearheads, are
d in the bottom lands near by. Kercheval mentions the location
n Indian town at this point.

wo mounds were opened near Water Lick; in one of them were found
one hatchet and part of a gun barrel.

n the Jenkins farm, near Buckton, is a mound 28 feet in diameter
2 feet high; it has been partially opened without results.

n the Catlett place, adjoining the above, were 4 mounds, of which one
been entirely destroyed. The largest was 20 feet in diameter and
nches high. It covered 2 graves, about 3 feet apart, extending a
nches into the tenacious clay subsoil and filled with large stones
h had settled in from the mound. One was nearly 6 feet long and
ut 20 inches wide; the other was circular, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter. No
es of bone remained in either. A foot from the top of the mound
e the fragmentary bones of 2 adults and a child of 12 or 14 years,
h broken and decayed but in proper order; they had been interred
shallow hole made by the removal of the stones, which were then
own back on them. The 2 other mounds were much smaller; under
n was a circular grave $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter, extending a few inches
the subsoil. No bones or art products were found in either.

y mound at the highest point on the road leading through Cullers
to Seven Fountains in Fort valley, if not due to natural causes,
ly a trail mark, as this pass was much traversed by the Indians.
he Indian trail through Chester gap divided at Front Royal, one
h joining the main trail up the valley, a few miles north of Win-
ster,¹ the other following the Shenandoah. The two main streets of
town are laid out along the line of these trails; this explains the
ep angle at which they separate.

radition also locates the Senedo Indians at the junction of the two
nches of the Shenandoah and along Happy creek.

CLARKE COUNTY.

VICINITY OF BERRYVILLE.

ive miles south of Berryville, on the farm of S. M. Taylor, at the
of a low ridge, bounded by the river and a small creek, are abund-
surface indications of an aboriginal settlement.

our folded skeletons were found not more than a foot below the sur-
e, one on the right side, with head toward the east; the position of

¹ Kercheval, History of the Valley, 1833, p. 51.

the others could not be determined. Another, lying on the left the head toward the south, was in a grave 3 feet deep, the end of which was at the side of a barbecue hole.

A burial pit 4 feet in diameter and 3 feet deep, 15 feet from the nearest grave, contained remains of 3 persons. At one side were piled in confusion the bones of a child about 14 years of age; opposite them the pelvic bones of an adult. The bones of an infant lay in proper order, on the right side, the head toward the east; at the end was a shell disk with a single perforation.

More than 20 barbecue holes were found which had apparently been cleaned out before being abandoned, and had refilled; for, although the bottom was much burned, they were almost devoid of the remains usually found in such holes except that in one was a quantity of burnt stones. They were filled with earth having exactly the same appearance as the soil about and between them; pieces of charcoal, larger than a hazelnut, occasionally a mussel shell or small burnt stone, or a fragment of pottery being scattered here and there. Most of the holes were circular in outline, measuring from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet in diameter at the top and a little more than half as much at the bottom. Several were quite irregular as if dug at different periods. One was 5 feet long, a foot deep at one end, 3 feet deep at the other, and from 5 feet wide, the bottom not having a uniform slope but being quite uneven. It contained very few animal bones, shells, or such remains, but small lumps of charcoal were scattered thickly in the earth filling it. Parts of the skull of an infant, with arm and leg bones of 2 or 3 were found; the femurs were not more than 4 inches long and the tibia was as thin as heavy wrapping paper.

There were several large piles of mussel shells in various places, one covered the grave of an adult, but this did not seem to have been intentional.

On the land of John F. Alexander, lying next south of the Bowyer farm are 2 stone mounds, one of them about 2 feet high, the other about 4 feet high, the diameter of each being about 20 feet. One is on top of a ridge, the other about 40 feet above the bottom land on a point terminating in a ridge. Both have been opened, and human bones but no other remains found in them.

WHITEPOST.

On the farm of Mr M. H. Reardon, 2 miles northwest of White Post was a stone mound or grave that was carefully examined by a gentleman. The rocks surrounding it were all large, with one end in the ground, the other inclining inward. Several circles were formed, each supported by the next inner one, the last being up by small stones laid under it. Similar rows above were held in place by having the lower end of each stone wedged between stones in the next lower course; others were fixed upon these, and so on until

armost stones came together above the middle of the grave, forming arch. Several wagon loads of loose stones were then thrown on, making a mound more than 4 feet high and 30 feet in diameter. In the mound were not less than 20 extended skeletons of adults, the skulls all toward the west, laid as closely together as they could be placed on the hard and exposed rock which formed the natural surface. The small amount of earth within the grave was very black and loose. A quantity of bone and shell beads sufficient to fill a cigar-box was found among them.

This description exactly corresponds with that of a grave near Ripley, except that the latter contained fewer skeletons.

Half a mile southeast of the above mound was another, also of stone, which were several skeletons, with arrowpoints and spearheads and the like. It was noticed at the time that while one mound contained nothing but beads, only weapons were found in the other.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, MARYLAND.

A mound and a cemetery were removed near dam number 4, in digging the Chesapeake and Ohio canal. Two small mounds stood near Miller sawmill, 3 miles below Sharpsburg, at the mouth of Antietam creek; human bones also were found there in excavating for the canal. Another was near the river, 2 miles west of Sharpsburg. All have been opened; they were of stone and quite small; pipes, pottery fragments, and bone ornaments or implements were found in them.

There is a burial cave on S. S. Stauffer's land, 2 miles south of Sharpsburg, in a bluff that overlooks Antietam creek, and about 40 feet above the level of that stream. The opening is not sufficiently large to allow a man to enter upright, and the cave is only a few yards in extent in any direction. Human bones and some relics, including a pipe, have been found in it, under flat stones which lie only a few inches below the surface; some of the bones were calcined. The earth below the cave has not been disturbed, and its depth is not known.

At the mouth of the Conococheague, on the upper side, is a village where bones, pottery, and other relics, including an unfinished stoneware pipe of very modern North Carolina type, have been found, and great quantities of chips and spalls; it extends along the river for more than 300 yards. Half a mile farther up the river, on a hill, was a small cairn which upon examination yielded human bones and a few relics.

Half a mile west of Hagerstown is a flat rock near a large spring; tradition says it was an Indian council place. Quantities of worked flint, chips, spalls, and some finished implements were formerly found on and about the rock; it was probably an arrowhead factory.

Two miles above Hancock, on the Bowles farm, is a large spring at the foot of the hill. It was formerly a camping place of the Indians.

At various points on the hillside above the spring, in crevices formed by unequal erosion of the nearly vertical strata, human bones have been found on the natural surface, covered with large stones sometimes to the amount of several wagon loads.

Cairns are reported on the farms of Thomas Smith, near the Bo place, and Frank Shive, on Timber ridge, 4 miles north of Haneoc

JEFFERSON COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA.

Stone mounds or cairns, from 12 to 30 feet in diameter and less than 3 feet high, have been located as follows: One near the cement mill a mile below Shepherdstown; 2 on Jacob McQuilken's farm, 6 miles above Shepherdstown; and another on Harrison's farm, adjoining the mill. All have been opened, human bones and a few relics being found in them. It could not be learned at what depth they were placed; excavations seemed to extend somewhat lower than the outside level.

ALLEGANY COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Several small cairns on a hill above the river, on the Cresap farm near Oldtown, were hauled away many years ago. Bones in a fair state of preservation and some relics, among them a very fine pipe, were found.

There is a village site near Eilerslie, and one at James Pollack's place, on the river, 2 miles above North Branch station; there is a mound at the latter place, now almost destroyed. Other mounds may have existed in various parts of the county, but none remain in evidence unless in the vicinity of Flintstone.

A trail down Wills creek, through Cumberland, led to the Watomaka (South branch) valley.¹

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA.

The largest mound in Hampshire county is in the cemetery at Lanesboro; it measures 35 by 40 feet (the longer axis trending nearly north and west,) and is nearly 5 feet high, being made of stone and earth in about equal proportions.

Two mounds on the Parson farm, a mile north of Romney, one 30 feet in diameter and 2½ feet high, the other somewhat smaller, have been thoroughly examined and reported to contain nothing.

Two mounds, mostly of earth, are on the farm of Joseph Wirgin, a mile south of Romney. In one, about 25 feet in diameter, a skeleton was found entire. The other is 22 by 34 feet and 2 feet high, the longer axis east and west. It covered a grave larger than any other that has been disclosed in this region, being 7 by 8 feet, regular in outline, and extending 18 inches to the hard-packed, integrated shale that could scarcely be dug with a pick. It had been refilled with earth to the depth of a foot, and then large stones, set

¹ Kercheval, History of the Valley, 1833, p. 51.

em as heavy as a man could lift, piled on until they reached
ly beyond the margin of the grave on every side and to the top
e mound as it now exists. No relics were found in it.

small cairn stood half a mile south of the cemetery on the same
as those just described.

the bottom lands, between the cemetery and the bridge, many
e site relics as well as human bones have been picked up after
s, or when the ground was freshly plowed.

making excavations for the railway along the foot of Hanging
4 miles below Romney, many human bones were unearthed.
quantities of stone have fallen from the cliff above, however, that
impossible to ascertain whether there was a mound. According
dition a great battle was here waged between the Catawba and
Delaware. The same claim is made for various points on the
ueac from the mouth of Antietam creek almost to Cumberland, and
South branch from its source to its mouth;¹ in every locality, in
where a few skeletons have been found.

extensive village and cemetery site exists on the Herriott farm,
ite and below Hanging rock. Fireplaces are numerous and many
ons have been exhumed. Besides the ordinary Indian relics are
iron hatchets, glass beads, and ornaments of brass. An Indian
stood at this point when the whites first came into the valley, and
tives continued to occupy it for a number of years after the early
rs had taken up land, as shown by the character of some of the
found. Persons well versed in the history of the region assert
he Indians occupying this town were a branch of the Seneca.

ere were formerly many stone mounds along the foot of the hill
of this village, but all of them have now been removed. Some of
were along the hillside a few feet above the margin of the level
n; others were on the level, but nowhere more than 50 or 60 feet
the foot of the hill. They varied in height from 2 to 8 feet, in
eter from 12 or 15 to 40 or 50 feet, and were composed entirely of

All except the smallest ones had a depression at the top as if
had contained a vault or pen of logs whose decay had allowed
eks to settle. Fragmentary bones were found in many of them
on the original surface. Very few art relics were found. In one
pipe with a wolf head carved on it. A cairn on the hillside near
hoolhouse on the Herriott farm contained some decayed bones.

the western slope of Mill Creek mountain, on the farm of William
lton, directly west of Romney, is the site of an arrowhead factory.
is abundant along the mountain side, and was carried to a knoll
the foot of the slope to be worked.

ree considerable village sites are located above Romney. One is
urphy's farm, 9 miles from town; a second on John Pancake's

¹ Kercheval, History of the Valley, 1833, pp. 47-50.

place, 2 miles below the former. Both are on the right bank. The third is on the left bank, at what is known as Pancake island. Many fireplaces and graves have been examined. In them arrowheads, fish-hooks, celts, pipes (including many of the platform type), hatchets, brass ornaments, and glass beads (among the latter some of the Venetian polychrome variety) were found intermingled. Pottery fragments are abundant and of two distinct kinds; one, thin, smooth and well worked, of nearly pure clay, kneaded or paddled as compact as possible, the other formed of pounded flint and quartz mixed with shale from the hill crushed like the other ingredients, pieces as large as a grain of wheat being common.

On Joseph A. Pancake's place, at the mouth of Trout or Mill run, 2 miles above Romney, are 2 stone mounds, one of which has been nearly leveled. It contained some relics, among them a celt and a stone pipe with a hawk head carved on it. The other mound was formerly 6 feet above the surrounding level, but the soil had been washed away from around it by freshets until its top is 6 feet above the present face. It is now on the river bank, but the terrace formerly extended fully 100 yards farther than at present. At the center was a grave dug to the underlying gravel, at this point only a few inches below the old surface, and filled with flat stones, some of them 200 pounds weight. They were inclined at various angles as if they had been placed over a pen or other covering for the body. Nothing in the mound of relics was found.

"Indian rock," 3 miles above the mouth of South branch, takes its name from an incised image, supposed to represent an Indian carved on the protected portion of an overhanging rock. The line is filled with a red substance which persons have tried unsuccessfully to remove. Of course "a great battle" is reported to account for it.

On a point overlooking Cacapon river, half a mile north of the Hancock county line, on the Rudolph farm, are 3 or 4 small cairns, one of which has been opened and found to contain bones tolerably well preserved.

A small cairn on a hilltop just above the residence of Captain F. 4½ miles south of Cacapon bridge, has also been opened; and two others on the opposite side of the river, half a mile farther down, have been removed. Nothing of note was found in any of them.

An undisturbed cairn stands on a narrow ridge just west of Cacapon bridge.

MINERAL COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA.

Many stone graves have been opened along Patterson creek but no record was made of their appearance or contents.

GRANT COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA.

Small stone mounds are to be found in the vicinity of Maysville. It is reported that in a mound (whether of earth or stone could not be

obtained) in the valley between New creek and Alleghany mountains, a very small, soft, steatite platform pipe, decorated with incised straight zigzag lines, was found.

On the eastern edge of the town of Petersburg was a small earth mound, now entirely destroyed. No one could remember whether anything had been found in it, but flint implements are abundant about the site.

At the opposite end of the town a mound of earth and stone formerly existed, but it has long since been leveled. It is said to have contained black steatite platform pipe, many flints, and some other relics whose character could not be learned.

On a high point 2 miles south of Petersburg are two small cairns, one of which have been opened.

Half a mile north of the town, on a hill, is an undisturbed mound of earth and stone, about 40 feet in diameter and 4 feet high; and near it remains of a stone mound about 30 feet in diameter, now mostly leveled away.

On the Cunningham place, in the river bottom, a mile below Petersburg, was an earth mound, but it has been destroyed by years of cultivation and no record of the contents is now obtainable from the residents of the neighborhood.

There is a cairn on the Stump farm, 5 miles south of Petersburg, and a mile east of the turnpike.

"Indian-house cave," about 10 miles above Petersburg, on the right bank of South branch, takes its name from a tradition that it was an Indian dwelling place. As the floor is of solid stone over nearly its entire extent, there is no means of verifying or disproving the account.

HARDY COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA.

"Old Fields" takes its name from the fact that when the earliest white explorers entered the valley there was a clearing on the left bank of South branch, just above the "Trough," at what is known as the "Peek," on the McNeill place. A fort was established here and many battles took place between the whites and the Indians. On the mountain near the upper end of the "Trough" human bones covered with rust have been found in crevices formed by erosion of the upturned strata; while on "Indian Grave ridge," $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of "Old Fields," is a cairn, and on the mountain, a mile farther southward, there were 3 others, supposed to contain the remains of Indians slain in early frontier warfare. None of these cairns are more than 12 or 15 feet in diameter, and to explorers they have yielded nothing except a few bone fragments.

On the Cunningham farm, next south of "Old Fields," on a level place 40 feet above the river, are 2 mounds, one 35 feet in diameter and 2 feet high, the other 20 feet in diameter and 18 inches high. The central portion in each is stone, the remainder earth. A short distance

away are 2 others, on a ridge 100 feet above the terrace. They are earth and stone in about equal proportions; the smaller is 20 feet in diameter and 18 inches high, the larger 32 by 50 feet, with the long axis east and west, and 30 inches high. This was removed and found to cover 6 graves, none of them more than 3 feet in diameter; one extended 16 inches below the original surface, none of the others being more than a foot deep. The stones reached to the bottom in every case, some being inclined against the sides. No traces of human bones were found; indeed the only relics observable were a few flint chips scattered throughout the earth.

A small cairn has been removed from the first terrace near the river bluff on the McNeill farm.

On Thompson Parson's farm, 8 miles above Moorfield, on South fork, was a cairn 18 feet in diameter and 2 feet high, on a hillside 100 feet above the river. Nothing was found in it, although stone implements have been found in the bottom lands below.

On Duidy's farm, two miles below Parson's, on a point 50 feet above the river, are 2 mounds of stone, one 15 feet in diameter and 18 inches high, the other 30 feet in diameter and 2 feet high, united at the bottom. They have been opened, but the result could not be learned.

On Welton's farm, 8 miles south of Moorfield, on the left side of South branch, were 3 small cairns; all have been opened, but contained nothing of archeologic interest.

A mound of earth and stone, 25 feet in diameter and 3 feet high, on William Baker's farm, 6 miles above Moorfield, on South branch, has never been opened.

On Jesse Fisher's farm, on South branch, 7 miles above Moorfield, were 3 mounds, one of which had been partly, and another entirely removed. The third, 25 feet in diameter and 3 feet high, has been partially opened, and it is reported that some flints were found in it. Removal of nearly the entire structure showed that it covered a single grave a foot deep, the earth from which had been thrown out on every side. In the bottom were a plate of mica, 3 roughly worked arrowheads, a piece of quartz crystal, some flint flakes, a piece of slate with 3 shallow depressions on one side (probably a polisher), and a small quantity of black substance, probably graphite, intermingled with the earth, which, when rubbed on a smooth surface, exactly resembled ordinary stove polish.

There is a cairn on the Randolph place, near the junction of South branch and South fork; another on the Newman place, 2 miles south of Moorfield, and two others may be seen on the Inkermann farm in the vicinity of the latter.

Four miles south of Moorfield, on Jesse Fisher's farm, were 4 mounds, one of which had been removed; another, 20 feet in diameter and 2 feet high, was not opened. The third, 25 feet across and 3 feet high, covered a single grave reaching 6 inches into the original

the stones formed a solid mass to the bottom over a space
 set in diameter. A slate gorget with 2 perforations was found
 among these stones, but there was nothing beneath them. These
 mounds were entirely of stone, except such earth as had accumulated
 them. The fourth mound, 30 feet in diameter and 3 feet high, was
 composed equally of earth and stone. Near the eastern side was a
 pit 2 by 6 feet, a foot deep, filled with bowlders, but without relics
 of bone. Six feet northeast of the center lay a slate gorget and
 a number of small flint chips. Ten feet south of the center, heaped pro-
 fusely together, were a slate gorget, 25 triangular knives of black
 flint, 15 quartz crystals, 2 plates of mica, a few chips and spalls, a
 cup or pipe like that shown in figure 17, and a pint or more of the
 black substance noted above. Eight feet southwest of the center
 were 14 black flint knives and arrowheads and a shale gorget. All
 the objects were on the original surface. In a number of places com-
 ing masses of stone reached to this level: one of these was almost at
 the western edge. Nothing was found under them; if they marked
 the position of graves there was no other evidence of the fact. A cup-
 like object, about 5 pounds in weight and containing several depressions,
 was found on one of the stones forming the mound. Flint chips, a few arrow-
 heads, and a piece of iron ore were found loose in the earth.

There is a large stone mound on the farm of George McAllister, on
 the river, 2 miles above Mathias.

A mound mostly or entirely of earth is located near Fort Seybert,
 South fork, about 21 miles from Moorfield. A pioneer fort stood
 here, which was several times attacked by the Indians and once, in
 1763, captured by them. This mound, which is now scarcely discernible,
 is supposed to be the burial place of the slain. Many bones in a
 state of preservation have been exhumed. Another mound which
 was found near here yielded bones said to be much smaller than those from
 the one just mentioned.

Near the Hampshire county line, on a small ridge or level formed by
 the run, on the right side of the Cacapon river, are 3 cairns; and in
 the river bottom, a mile from the mouth of this run, is another. All
 have been opened, but nothing was found in them.

PENDLETON COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA.

On the farm of John H. Harmon, at Upper Tract, near the river
 mouth, on the first terrace, were 2 stone mounds. Chips and spalls are
 abundant along this terrace and many flint implements, including some
 gorgets, have been picked up. On the same farm, on the upper ter-
 race, are 4 mounds. One of earth and stone resembles somewhat a
 cone cut in two lengthwise, the smaller end being toward the east;
 the larger portion is 30 feet in diameter and 4 feet high, the smaller
 end 20 feet wide and 18 inches high, extending 25 feet toward the east.
 The other mound is similar in form but is somewhat smaller. A third

mound, 15 feet in diameter and 3 feet high, is entirely of stone; it covered a single grave in which nothing was found. The fourth mound is also irregular in form; apparently 2 mounds, each about 20 by 10 feet and 18 inches high, have been built end to end, in such a way that a line connecting their centers would fall near one side at their junction.

There is an earth mound at the mouth of Seneca creek, in fertile sandy bottom land, from which many well-preserved human bones have been taken. It is reported that they were buried extended under flat stones.

A small cairn stands at Riddle's store, 6 miles above Upper Traer and another at Jacob Hammer's, 3 miles above the latter.

An earth mound, now destroyed, stood at McCoy's mills, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Franklin, at the mouth of Blackthorn creek.

Various places have been reported as the sites of Indian quarries and workshops for the manufacture of arrowpoints and spearheads; and caves which are said to show traces of human occupancy; they present nothing not due to natural causes. As the rocks in this region belong to the Devonian system, caves are frequent, though mostly small, and hornstone or chert is very abundant. The weathering of the limestone has released the latter in blocks and nodules to such an extent that in many places the surface is completely covered with their fragments.

CONCLUSIONS.

The data obtained by the investigations described in the foregoing pages, and the results of previous explorations so far as can be judged by the published accounts, justify the belief that the aboriginal remains between tidewater and the Alleghenies, from Pennsylvania to southwestern Virginia, pertain to the tribes who lived or hunted within this area at the beginning of the seventeenth century. If a more ancient population existed, all traces of it have been obliterated or else bear such a resemblance to those of a later period that differentiation is now present impossible.

In the various cemeteries, so far as examined, there is nothing in the methods of burial or the character of attendant works of art that cannot be more rationally explained by the known customs in vogue among the Indians of this region than by any arbitrary division into conventional periods of time or stages of culture. The occurrence of objects which could have been obtained only from white traders fixes approximately the date of some burial places; others in which these evidences are lacking show such resemblance to the first in construction and such similarity in specimens due to aboriginal handiwork, that any attempted separation of them that involves the supposition of a different age or dissimilar people appears to be without sufficient warrant.

The same is equally true in regard to the mounds. Even if we accept the statement of Jefferson that the one opened by him was visited by a traveling band of Indians, their contents prove them to be ossuaries formed by depositing at intervals, probably irregularly, the remains

those whose bones had been collected since the last previous general
1. This, as we know from various authorities, was customary
many tribes both north and south. Jefferson¹ tells us that at a
y held with the Six Nations at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, one of the
ns died and was buried near the town. Afterward a party came,
up the body, cleaned off such flesh as remained by boiling and
ing, and carried the bones home. As the Tuskarora (or Mona-
were one of the Six Nations, and as the Powhatan also pre-
d the bones of their dead, while the Manahoac, being neigh-
to both, might be expected to have similar customs, it is quite
able that such remains in the Piedmont region are due to the
s occupying that territory within the last three centuries. A sim-
ssertion can safely be made concerning the country beyond the
ridge. The earth mounds are constructed in practically the same
the small cairns, containing in most cases only a single skeleton
never more than two or three, are doubtless the graves of such
ers or warriors as perished on their periodical raids or hunting
ditions; the larger cairns seem to have been constructed hastily
without much care. The finding of the fragment of a gun barrel at
er lick proves a modern origin for at least one of them, and all are
similar in their construction to the graves which students gen-
y agree were made by different tribes who have roamed through
country within the historical period.

Following is a list of all the known tribes residing in or resorting to
alley in 1716-1732, taken from Peyton's History of Augusta County:
awnee, whose principal villages east of the Alleghanies were near
resent town of Winchester.

Tuskarora, near Martinsburg.

Mendo, who occupied the north fork of the Shenandoah until 1732
n they were exterminated by hostile tribes from the south.

Tawba, from South Carolina.

Delaware, from the Susquehanna.

Susquehanna, or Susquehanough, who were driven from the head of
Chesapeake bay and settled on the headwaters of the Potomac.

Seneca, on the upper Potomac.

Pascataway, or Pascataway, from the head of Chesapeake bay.

Six Nations.

Cherokee.

Barcheval, in his History of the Valley, says that "Shawnee cabins"
"Shawnee springs," near Winchester, received their names from
elements of this tribe, who had, besides, a considerable village at
b marsh, 3 or 4 miles northwest of Winchester, where signs of
e wigwams were visible years after the country was settled. He
says the Tuskarora were living on the creek of that name after
whites came into the country.

¹Notes on Virginia, p. 353.

These various tribes hunted and fought over all this region. Every year, before going into winter quarters, they set fire to the dry grass in order to prevent timber from growing and thus diminishing the area of their hunting grounds. For this reason the country was almost devoid of trees, except along the streams and to some extent in the mountains, the forests which now exist having sprung up since Spotswood's day.

In 1744 one of the chiefs of the Six Nations, at the treaty of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, claimed that all the country west of the Blue Ridge belonged to his people by right of conquest, and a clear title to it could only be obtained from them.¹ How long they may have been in possession of it is not known. Colden² states that they formerly lived near the present site of Montreal, whence they were driven by the Adirondack Indians shortly before the French settled in Canada in 1603, and settled where they were found by the whites, and that they did not extend their conquests into the south till furnished with firearms by the English; Smith records that he saw several canoes full of them in Chesapeake bay in 1608, and that they were then known and feared by all the eastern Indians. He speaks of procuring from them arrows, shields, and such, but makes no mention of firearms or other weapons that they could have obtained from the whites, which is very good evidence they did not possess them at that time. By the seaboard Indians they were called "Massawomec," but are better known by the various names of Minnongwe, Iroquois, Maqua, and Five Nations, or, after the admission of the Tuskarora, Six Nations.³

Besides the aboriginal villages above mentioned, a number of Seneca had settlements along South branch until the whites became numerous enough to drive them out; the villages above Romney may have belonged to them. At the same period the Delaware were represented by a branch upon the Cacapon; while the Seneca had a village opposite Hanging rock, and another at the mouth of Seneca creek, which takes its name from that fact. It is not known to what nation or tribe Shenando belonged, as there is no reference to them in the older books; it is possible that the name was invented to account for the title of Shenandoah, which is popularly derived from them and interpreted "Sparkling daughter of the shining stars." On the earliest deed it is spelled "Gerando," and by successive orthographic changes it reached its present form. It is really a corruption of the Iroquois word "Tyonondoa," meaning literally "there it has a large (high) mountain;" that is, "in that place there is a high range of mountains." On some old maps the name "The Endless Mountains" is given to some of the ranges of Pennsylvania and Virginia, probably an attempted translation of the above meaning; the descriptive portion of the word

¹ Minutes of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania, vol. IV, p. 512.

² Colden C., History of the Five Nations, 1747, p. 23.

³ Jefferson, Notes, p. 350; Craig, N. B., Olden Time, 1876, vol. I, p. 4.

to the elevation instead of to the length of the chain. These fantastic but incorrect translations of Indian words are common. For example, "Kentucky," which is nearly always interpreted "Dark and shady ground," is almost certainly derived from an Iroquoian word conveying the idea "a place where the grazing is good"—at least, the word conveying that meaning is almost identical in sound with "Kentucky," and there is no Indian word with anything like the popular meaning which bears the slightest resemblance to it.¹

The Alleghany mountains, in this part of the range at any rate, seem to have been a dividing line between the eastern and the western Indians. The Alleghany branch and Shenandoah valleys were the great thoroughfares in modern times, and may long have been so, between the north and south, for the one while the others followed Tygart Valley and the Potomac river.

There is nowhere any evidence of an ancient or long-continued occupancy of this region by the Indians; on the contrary, the archeologic discoveries are in accord with the historical and traditional statements that more than one stock or people were in the habit of resorting to this country. The village sites, as would be expected, are along the principal watercourses, in fertile bottoms easily tilled, and the cemeteries are at the same spots. The stone mounds, on the contrary, are scattered at random, with no other apparent object in their location than the selection of a commanding outlook. It is not to be supposed that any people would carry their dead to an inconvenient spot and bury them in a manner so different from that in which most of their interests were made. There is not, however, sufficient diversity in these graves to permit a classification that would attribute particular forms to certain tribes.

It is worthy of note that many of the pipes and most of the gorgets found in this section, whether in the earth or stone mounds, very closely resemble in style, finish, and material those considered typical of the mound-building tribes of Ohio. It would be of interest to know whether this coincidence is accidental, or whether it may result from communication between the different peoples. If the latter, it would have the effect of reducing considerably the length of time that is generally supposed to have elapsed since the construction of the western mounds.

¹Communicated by Mr J. N. B. Hewitt.

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